MARCH.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains, and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* (Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,561—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1889

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12/6	7/6	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12/	7/6
22/6	12/6		20/	12/6
25/6	13/6	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	30/	15/6
30/6	15/6		36/	18/6
34/6	18/6	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit	40/	20/6
38/6	20/6		44/	22/6

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks at the finest in India.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th Mar.
BL	SHANNON	4189	800	C R. Edwards	22nd "
ML	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th "
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th "
BL	PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th "
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th "
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "
BL	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
BL	PENINSULAR	5503	1000	H. Wyatt	17th "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	24st "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
The steamer marked ML proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.
* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	30th Apr

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery	14thMar
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th "
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. Moule	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5.000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May 1889
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May "
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June "
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th April, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Mar. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.	

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
PANDORA	G Costanzo	3,500	550	16th May.

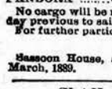
Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	16th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.



THE S. S. CLAN FORBES, 2,450 tons, Commander R. G. TAITT, will sail for LIVERPOOL direct, on or about the 19th instant. This steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.
For Rates of Passages, &c., please apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th March, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 15th March, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

FROM BOMBAY TO LAMOO, MUMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. KILWA, 250 tons, will sail as above on TUESDAY, the 12th March. For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th March, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 17th March, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th March, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 6th April.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 18th March.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th March, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESSENCE OF CAMOMILE AND GINGER.—Contains in a small bulk the admirable medicinal properties of the two medicines it represents. It is an excellent Tonic and Stomachic, and is given with great benefit in cases of Flatulence, Spasm, and Colic.—Per Phial, Re. 1, and Rs. 2.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MR. HAY'S CORROBORATIVE DROPS.—Taken with soda water, forms an agreeable and refreshing draught in oppressively hot weather, or as morning dose after arduous night-work, or late dining. With a little iced water they are very beneficial in Faintness, Headache, &c.—Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PICK-ME-UP.—An agreeable stimulating and tonic morning dose, after exertion or excitement the preceding evening, or when suffering from want of rest or from lassitude.—Per Phial, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

WINTERGREEN OINTMENT.—Prepared from the products of *Gaultheria procumbens* or Wintergreen. It is an excellent application for all Eczematous eruptions and sores, especially in the Ears and other delicate parts. Much prescribed in Bombay practice.—Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT.

WE have prepared these Extracts for many years, and always with increasing public approval, by the process described by the late Baron Liebig. Compared with the Extract which reaches this country bearing the name of the Liebig Company, as well as that manufactured in Australia, our preparation shows an unquestionable superiority; and we believe this to be owing (apart from the excellent quality of the meat used), to the following special features in our manufacture :—
1st.—By a process of our own, we subject the solution of meat to *perfect filtration*, rendering it thoroughly perfect before its evaporation to an extract. This excludes all matter that can possibly impair its keeping qualities or purity of flavour.
2nd.—The process of manufacture is completed within thirty-six hours.
Whether or not it is attributable to these circumstances, the superiority of our Extract to all others in the market cannot be questioned if a comparison is made.
LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—A liquid Extract of Meat, made specially for medical purposes. It is not *superior* to our solid Extract, but is more convenient for administration. It is *the* Extract habitually ordered by medical men for the sick-room. It is relished by Invalids and Children who cannot touch ordinary Beef Tea.—Per Phial, Re. 1, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON.—A very superior preparation, much resembling the Extract of Beef, recommended by some physicians in preference.—Per ½-lb. Jar, Rs. 3.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.—Of exquisite flavour and free from that musty taste which taints all imported Extracts of Meat.—Per 2-oz. Jar, Re. 1-4; 4-oz. Jar, Rs. 2-4.
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—Prepared from the flesh and bones of chicken by Liebig's process. Very superior in flavour, and more grateful to Invalids and Children than the "Extract of Meat." We have often observed a remarkable change produced by the Extract of Chicken given daily, on infants who had commenced to lose flesh in hot weather.—Per Pot, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

HURJEEMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
HAVE always on hand all kind of Jewellery Cashmere Shawls, Rampore Chudders, Foolkaries, and many other Indian Goods. Our revised price-lists of our stock to be had free by post.
Address: RAMPART ROW and MEADOW STREET, Bombay.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL	£2,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND	1,407,678
AMOUNT PAID IN CLAIMS	6,582,529

LOCAL BOARD.
L. R. W. FORREST, Esq., (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.), Bombay.
F. A. LITTLE, Esq., Government Solicitor, Bombay.
GEORGE COTTON, Esq., (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.), Bombay.
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Bombay.
CURSONDASS VULLUBDASS, Esq., Bombay.
FIRE INSURANCES effected at the lowest current rates.
LIFE ASSURANCES granted on most favourable terms.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE: 31, Elphinstone Circle,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY.
JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

	Rs. a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality per packet	1 4
" " " B " "	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards	0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards	0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelope	0 12
Autumn Leaves	0 12
Ivy Correspondence	1 8
Swallow	1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence	0 12
Assorted	0 12
Primrose, Boquet per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence "	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence "	0 12
4 o'Clock Correspondence "	0 12
Cinderella	0 12
Canvas Shell	0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted	0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet "	5 0
Fascination Cabinet "	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet "	3 0
Three Volume Cabinet	4 0
G-24 Cabinet each	3 0
British Lion and Mose and Envelopes per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence "	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence	0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes	0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted	0 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLASKS.
TREACHER AND Co., LD., have just received a large new selection of Flasks.
FLASKS.
Fitted with Nickel Cups and Screw Mounts, &c., Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 11.
FLASKS.
Made of Best Britannia Metal, in a variety of shapes, Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5.
FLASKS.
Fitted with Nickel Cups and Screw Tops, &c., with sling Straps for the Shoulder. Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.
FLASKS.
Fitted with Electro-Plated Cups and Screw Tops, &c. Rs. 7 to Rs. 30.
FLASKS.
Made of the Best Quality Electro-Plate. Rs. 12 to Rs. 16.
HOLSTER FLASKS.
Best quality Glass, with plain Electro-Plated Mounts, Rs. 6 to Rs. 12.
HOLSTER FLASKS.
In all Electro-Plate. Rs. 12 to Rs. 16.
HOLSTER FLASKS.
In Finest Quality Glass, covered with the best Russian Leather. Rs. 16 to Rs. 20.
POCKET FLASKS,
HOLSTER FLASKS, &c., &c., &c.
TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TABLE ORNAMENTS
TREACHER and Co.'s entirely new Stock of Flower Tubes, Vases, Holders, Epergnes, and Mirror Bracket Holders is now on view, and comprises the latest Designs and Shapes, in all Shades of Plain Colours and Fancy Tinted Glass.
Flower Tubes, from As. 12 to Re. 1-8 each.
Flower Vases, from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each.
Flower Holders, the new Rustic Pattern, From Rs. 4 to Rs. 14-8.
Flower Epergnes, all on Mirror Stands, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.
Mirror Bracket Flower Holders, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 32.
New Finger Bowls and Stands. Stands can be used as Ice Plates, in a large variety of Plain, Crystal, and Fancy Tinted Glass.

	Rs. a.
Plain Crystal Bowl and Plate, Blue, Amber	3 0
Deep Ruby Shade Bowl and Plate	3 8

Fairy Lamps of all descriptions.
Hand-painted and Plain Menu Stands, from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 4-8.
Hand-painted and Plain name Tablets, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2-4.
Afternoon Tea Services in great variety.
After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers of all descriptions. Harlequin Breakfast, Tea and Coffee Services in all tints.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS!
A very large collection,
by LALLA DEEN DAYAL
and other well-known ARTISTS.
Prices from As. 12 to Re. 1-8, unmounted.
THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES HEAD & SONS, COACH-BUILDERS. TO ORDER AND REPAIRS
LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY.
Queen's Road, BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.
The only practical European carriage-builder in Bombay.
English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!
GASSNER DRY CELL.
WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.
Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.
No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,
EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.
ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY,
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAVARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway tation Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.
TREACHER & Co. respectfully beg to invite the attention of intending Purchasers to their Extensive Assortment of Table Crockery and Glassware.
The whole of the following are best STAFFORD STONE WARE.

DINNER CROCKERY.	No. 1. Blue Line.	No. 3. Peach Blow.	No. 4. Gilt Line.	No. 5. Plain White.	No. 6. Ivy Entwine.	No. 7. Bird on Almond.	No. 8. Bird on Almond, Gilt.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Meat Plates per doz.	5 0	5 12	9 0	3 4	3 8	6 0	8 8
Soup " "	5 0	5 12	9 0	3 4	3 8	6 0	8 8
Pudding " "	4 8	4 10	8 0	2 4	2 12	4 8	7 12
Cheese " "	3 8	3 12	6 0	1 14	2 2	4 8	5 12
20" Flat Dish each	8 0	...	11 4	4 8	...	8 0	9 8
18" Well Gravy Dish "	8 0	8 4	15 4	5 8	5 12	8 8	13 12
18" Flat " "	4 8	4 12	9 4	3 4	3 8	5 8	8 8
16" " "	3 8	3 12	6 4	2 4	2 8	4 8	5 12
14" " "	2 8	2 12	4 10	1 6	1 10	3 4	4 8
12" " "	1 12	1 14	3 2	1 0	1 4	2 4	2 14
10" " "	1 6	1 6	2 15	0 15	1 0	1 10	2 4
16" Fish Drainer "	3 8	4 10	5 12	2 4	2 8	5 0	5 8
9" Pie Dish "	1 4	1 8	1 12	0 12	0 14	1 10	2 8
11" " "	1 12	2 0	2 6	1 2	1 4	2 2	3 4
Soup Tureen "	2 4	2 12	19 8	7 0	7 0	10 8	18 12
Sauce Tureen "	2 8	2 12	6 14	1 10	2 8	3 8	6 4
Vegetable Dishes "	3 0	3 4	7 8	2 2	2 12	3 12	8 0
Side Dishes "	8 12	9 12	15 8	13 0	6 14	9 12	15 0
Salad Bowl "	3 0	3 8	7 12	2 4	2 12	3 12	6 8
Hot Water Plates per doz.	26 0	...	36 0	22 0	...	29 0	39 0
Covered Cheese Dishes each	8 0	8 12	14 12	6 8	6 8	9 4	13 4
Cheese Dish, no Cover "	3 0	3 0	5 12	2 12	3 0	3 4	5 8
Salad Plates per doz.	8 12	...	8 12	...	...	...	...
Steak Dishes each	9 12	...	15 4	...	...	9 12	...
Tripartite Dish "	6 8	7 0	11 0	5 0	5 4	5 8	7 8

Dinner Sets of above Patterns for 12 persons comprising 77 to 78 pieces.
No. 1 Set, Rs. 88. No. 3 Set, Rs. 106-8. No. 4 Set, Rs. 175. No. 5 Set, Rs. 57. No. 6 Set, Rs. 61. No. 7 Set, Rs. 104. No. 8 Set, Rs. 166.
Handsome Sets, suitable for Presentation, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

STANDARD GLASSWARE.
SERVICE A—STOUT PLAIN BEST CRYSTAL, suitable for District use.
A Set comprising 1 dozen Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Finger, and Beer Glasses, 2 each. Pint and Quart Decanters, and 12 Soda Tumblers. Price Rs. 75. ½ Service of above, Rs. 47.
SERVICE B—MEDIUM PLAIN BEST CRYSTAL—
A Set comprising same items as Service A, with the addition of 1 Claret Jug and 1 dozen Liqueur Glasses. Price Rs. 105. ½ Service of above Rs. 57.
SERVICE D—CUT AND ETCHED CIRCLES—
A Set comprising same items as Service B. Price Rs. 141. ½ Service of above, Rs. 73.
SERVICE E—CUT ICED LOOPS AND BALLS—
A Set comprising same items as Service B. Price Rs. 193. ½ Service of above, Rs. 105.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.	FINGER BOWLS.	TOILET SERVICES.
CENTRE PIECES.	FLOWER VASES.	TOILET TABLE SETS.
DESSERT SETS.	MENU STANDS.	TETE-A-TETE SERVICES.
EPERGNES.	NAME TABLETS.	

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CHOICE LIQUEURS, ETC.

GINGER BRANDY.	CHERRY BRANDY.	ORANGE BRANDY.
Guaranteed prepared with Fine Old Brandy. Per Doz., Rs. 21.	Prepared from true Morella Cherries and five year Old Brandy, Very Choice. Per Doz. Qts., Rs. 39; Per Doz. Pts., Rs. 24.	Guaranteed prepared with Fine Old Brandy. Per Doz., Rs. 21.
ORANGE WINE.	MILK PUNCH.	GINGER WINE.
Choice and Delicate. Per Doz., Rs. 17.	From an Old Abbey Recite Very Choice and Agreeable. Per Doz., Rs. 21.	Fine Flavor and Wholesome. Per Doz., Rs. 16.

POONA. Temple House, Camp and Bhoodwar Peith, City. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge.

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AN IMPORTANT CONSIGNMENT now landed in the above Department. The Latest and Most Recherché Novelties of the Seasons, Specially imported from PARIS and LONDON, including a Rich and Extensive Range of RIBBONS in all Shades and Widths.
MOIRE RIBBON, with Satin Edge from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.
PLAIN do. with Satin Edge from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Beautiful and Natural Designs, Mounts for Evening Dresses An immense Choice Selection, also a Large Variety of Tasteful Combinations in Sprays.

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DRESS-MAKERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

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Optician to the National Rifle Association.
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FRAMES, SCREENS, CASES, &c.,
in great variety.
MORDAN'S GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
IVORY TOILET SETS
Suitable for Presentation.
STATIONERS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY,
PICTURES,
Engravings, Chromos, Coloured Sporting Prints, &c., &c.
LEATHER GOODS, COMPENDIUMS OF GAMES,
PLAYING CARDS, TENNIS BATS, AIR GUNS.

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AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.
SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following :—
Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

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The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face	15
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The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
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The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	575
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WE have a large stock of the above made to

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Lessee, Director & Sole Proprietor ...MR. H. STANLEY.
ADVANCE AUSTRALIA.
MONDAY, MARCH 11TH,
WILL BE PRODUCED,
THE SUPERB ORIGINAL PANTOMIME,
ENTITLED
PRINCESS CHERRY-BLOSSOM
OR
HARLEQUIN YELLOW DWARF
AND THE
KING OF THE GOLD-MINE SHARES,
SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THIS COMPANY
BY THE AUTHOR OF
SLEEPING BEAUTY," "LALLA ROOKH," &c., &c.
ON A SCALE OF MAGNIFICENCE
SURPASSING ANYTHING EVER WITNESSED
IN THIS EAST.
ENTIRELY NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY
Has been painted for the Work by
PROFESSOR O. GHILLARDI.
SUPERB NEW AND APPROPRIATE COSTUMES
Have been specially designed, and many have been furnished by the eminent House of CHARLES FOX, OF LONDON.
THE MUSIC COMPRISES ALL THE LATEST LONDON NOVELTIES,
Introducing, in addition to several Original Musical Compositions, such popular novelties as 'Oh! What an Alteration!' 'Enniscorthy,' 'Many a Time,' 'Daughters,' 'Ditto Repeato!' 'Oh! Let It Be Soon!' 'He's a Rider,' 'Gently Does the Trick!' &c., &c., &c.
FULL STRENGTHENED ORCHESTRA, under the direction of HERR J. BRAUN.
Grand Ballets, Marches and Military Manœuvres, arranged by Mr. FRANK FLETCHER. MECHANICAL EFFECTS by Mr. J. F. LASSOLLIES AND ASSISTANTS.
SCENE I.—The Oppoponax Gardens in the Summer Palace of the Fairy Queen.
SCENE II.—Court of Lions in the Porphyry Palace of King Paraffin.
SCENE III.—The Marine Promenade of Benzoline by day.
SCENE IV.—Illuminated Grand Square in the Capital City of Bengolina.
SCENE V.—Gamboge Gallery in the Copper Castle of the Yellow Dwarf.
SCENE VI.—Exterior of the Golden Pagoda of Mandalay.
Grand Transformation Scene representing the Four Seasons, concluding with the Auroral Home of the Queen of the North.
GRAND HARLEQUINADE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.
Navy, Military and Volunteers in Uniform, Half Price to Pit and Stalls only.
Box Office open at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse, where Plan can be seen and Seats secured for the Season or for any night during the Season.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MENDELLSOHN'S ORATORIO,
"ELIJAH,"
WILL BE PERFORMED AT THE
TOWN HALL,
On TUESDAY, 12th March, 1889, at 9 p.m.
Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., on and after TUESDAY, 5th March, 1889.
Reserved Seats..... Rs. 3 | Back Seats..... Rs. 2.
C. M. MOBERLY,
Hon. Secy., B. P. Society.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS SUTTON PUNNETT has been AUTHORIZED TO SIGN for our FIRM.
PUNNETT & Co.
Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

WANTED.—For the P. W. D. of the Rajpipla State, some Competent OVERSEERS and SUB-OVERSEERS. Apply personally or in writing to the Undersigned, with Copies of Testimonials, and state Salary required. None but Local Men need apply.
BOMONJEE EDULJEE, C.E.,
State Engineer, Rajpipla State.
Rajpipla State Engineer's Office, Nandod, March 1889.

FREE CHURCH COLLEGE.

THE STUDENTS of the College propose to Celebrate the occasion of the opening of the Wilson College by a procession. Old Students (Graduates in their Academical Robes) are invited to join the movement. The Undersigned request early communications.
B. S. CARDMASTER.
N. G. WELINKAR.

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Who are in search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
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will be glad to have their
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HIGH QUALITY
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Do. do. ..... "	½ "	2	0
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On Saturday ...one Penny Newspaper.
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First Saturday ...one Six-pence Periodical.
Second Saturday...one Shilling Periodical.
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CLASSIFIED LIST OF NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, AND REVIEWS FOR SELECTION.
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Funny Folks. Tit-Bits.
London Figaro. Catholic Times.
TWO-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.
Dublin Weekly Freeman. Public Opinion.
English Mechanic and World of Science. Weekly London Times.
THREE-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.
Athenæum. Punch (Illustrated).
Fair-Play. Pall Mall Budget.
SIX-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.
British Medical Journal. Overland Mail.
Engineer. Lancet.
Engineering. Saturday Review.
Field. St. James's Budget.
Home News. Truth.
World. Vanity Fair.
SIX-PENCE NEWSPAPERS (Illustrated).
Graphic. Sporting and Dramatic News.
Illustrated London News. Pictorial World.
SIX-PENCE PERIODICALS.
Cassel's Family Magazine. Leisure Hour.
Chambers' Journal. Longman's Magazine.
Cornhill Magazine. Marine Engineer.
Family Herald. Provincial Medical Journal.
SHILLING PERIODICALS.
Birmingham Medical Journal. Macmillan's Magazine.
Harper's Monthly Magazine. Merry England. Young Ladies' Journal.
TWO-SHILLING PERIODICALS.
Dublin Medical Journal. Glasgow Medical Journal.
Edinburgh Medical Journal. Practitioner.
HALF-CROWN PERIODICALS.
Contemporary Review. National Review.
Fortnightly Review. Nineteenth Century.
N. B.—A Subscriber has the option of taking three weeklies and two periodicals and pay half the subscription if six Weeklies and four Periodicals are too many; but then the Weeklies will be posted every second day and the periodicals fortnightly.

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PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
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FOR 1889
POPULAR EDITION.
Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER .....MR. THOS. HUDSON.
1,000 PEOPLE
MADE GLORIOUSLY HAPPY,
SATURDAY NIGHT,
AT HIS POPULAR THEATRE.
NOW IN FULL TIDE OF SUCCESS
A VERITABLE TRIUMPH.
A Continuity of Crowded Houses to Greet Everybody's Favorites.
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
The Donators of refined Mirth and Music,
An ORGANISATION UNRIVALLED in INDIA in the EXCELLENCE of its MEMBERS.
INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS OF OUR NEW PROGRAMME.
DYSPEPSIA CURED BY ONE PERFORMANCE.
PRESS AND PUBLIC UNANIMOUS IN THEIR VERDICT.
A GREAT COMPANY
OF
LADY AND GENTLEMEN ENTERTAINERS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
ARTISTICALLY PLACED BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
A combination of Star Artists, introducing Beautiful Ladies, Merry Men, Musical Mummers, Marvellous Melodists, Laughter Manufacturers, Side Splitters, Jovial Jokers, Demon Dancers, etc.
EVERYTHING NEW ALL THROUGH,
AND OUR POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION ARE
Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re 1-8, Re. 1, and 8 Annas.
Reserved Seats, SOUNDY & Co.
Smiling begins, 9 p.m., sharp.
C. S. SANDERSON,
Business Agent.

NOTICE.
TO-MORROW EVENING, TUESDAY,
BENEFIT TO MONS. PROVO.
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.
Arrangements can be made for Purdah Ladies, by applying to SOUNDY & Co.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA) Best DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 9 by 9; and 1 Doz. NAPKINS, 24 by 24, to match will cost Rs. 15 only. The Choicest Patterns are Star, Ivy Leaves, and Creepers.
Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

S. "HORN HEAD" arrived from London via Kurrachee, 10th March, 1889.
CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.
The steamer's surveyor, Capt. CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. No claims will be paid after sailing of the steamer.
JOHN M. HEYN & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th March, 1889.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "PERSIA," has arrived from GLASGOW & LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 p.m., (local time) by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, for the Supply of MULE and BULLOCK Equipment required for Bombay and Outstations, as per Schedule No. 7.
Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.
C. MURRAY, Lt.,
for Comt. Storekeeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 8th March, 1889.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share (free of Income Tax), is declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on and after FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1889, to those Shareholders whose names stood in the Register on the 6th instant, on production of Share-certificates, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Queen Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.
Bombay, 7th March 1889.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.
A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

The following are now available:—
MOST SECURE AGAINST
FIRE AND THIEVES.
CHUBB'S
NEW PATENT STEEL SAFES.

No. 3—22" by 17" by 16" one drawer and shelf	Rs.	214
" 6—24" by 18" by 18" " "	"	249
" 10—26" by 20" by 20" " "	"	293
" 15—28" by 22" by 21" " "	"	338
" 20—31" by 24" by 22" two drawers	"	425
" 41—33" by 29" by 27" partitions	"	600

No. 41—33" by 29" by 27" FITTED with TWO DISTINCT LOCKS, Rs. 650.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.
TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery, at his office, in the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1889, at 1 o'clock p.m., for stowing and conveying packages of Stationery Stores, for a period of 12 months, commencing from the 1st April 1889.
2. Each tender must be marked "Tender for stowing and conveying packages of Stationery Stores" and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (20) Twenty, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement. A deposit of Rs. (50) Fifty, will be required from the person whose Tender is accepted for the due performance of the contract.
3. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
4. The form of agreement to be entered into and, a list of conditions can be seen, and forms of tender obtained on application at the Stationery Office.
H. W. J. BAGNELL.
For Actg. Superintendent of Stationery.
Bombay, 8th March, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that THACKER MOOLJEE SOORJEE has CONTRACTED TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client, THAKER DHARAMSEY MEGHJEE, any and all person or persons having any claims in or to the said property or any part or parts thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being in and fronting the Cavel Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 119 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 637, New No. 2931, Old Survey No. 256, and New Survey No. 227; and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Dosa Laljee, on or towards the west by Gaiwadi or Kavel Street, on or towards the north by Kavel Street, and on or towards the south by the property of Javerbhoy Currumchand, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street No. 7, and ward No. 3655, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mooljee Soorjee.—Dated this 9th day of March, 1889.
PESTONJEE & RUSTIM.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of NEW QUARTERS for the STUDENTS of the ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE, Bombay.
Plans and Specifications can be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained on payment at the office of the Undersigned.
Tenders which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the Students' Quarters, Elphinstone College," will be received in the office of the Undersigned, up to 1 p.m., on the 25th instant.
A sum of Rupees 2,000 in cash should accompany each Tender as Earnest-money. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract, documents and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.
The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on receipt of authority from Government.
The Government reserves the right to reject all Tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.
Should a Tender be accepted, the contract will commence and subsist on and from the date on which its acceptance by Government is communicated to the Contractor.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
A LECTURE will be delivered in the above INSTITUTE, at 5-15 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 12th March 1889, by Mr. W. E. HART.
SUBJECT—"SOCIAL SATIRISTS."

NOTICE.
THE RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS in the Satara District for the 12 Months, commencing from 1st April, 1889, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, on the 18th March, 1889. For further particulars apply to that OFFICER.
ALFRED KEYSER,
Collector.
Satara, 4th March, 1889.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.
VERBAL TENDERS will be received at the Municipal Hall, on MONDAY, the 18th of March, 1889, at 4 p.m., for the Supply of best, KEROSINE OIL, of Batoum Naptha and Trading Company Brand, weighing about 4,300 Broach Maunds (more or less), to be supplied within 12 Months, commencing 1st April, 1889. About 300 Maunds to be supplied Monthly at the Municipal Stores.
The Municipality is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.
For particulars apply to
P. M. RUTHNASAWMY,
Secretary, Broach Municipality.
Broach, 7th March, 1889.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders advertised for THIS DAY is ADJOURNED for want of quorum to MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m.
By Order,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
No. 8, Forbes Street, Bombay, 7th March, 1889.

FOR SALE.
THE PATENT RIGHTS in Eleven Valuable Patents for the Presidency of Bombay and the Central Provinces. Worked with energy and a sufficient Capital there is over A CRORE OF RUPEES PROFIT to be obtained from the working of these Patents. Apply at No. 5, COLABA CAUSEWAY, where Specifications and Drawings can be inspected, and other particulars obtained.

NOTICE.
TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th March 1889, for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS and Stores required for the use of the Light Ship, Pilot Schooners and other Vessels of the Port Department for the year, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890.
The approved Tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement with a deposit of Rs. 2,000 in cash or Government P. N. for the due fulfilment of the contract in respect to the description, quantity and quality of articles to be supplied and their prices.
The Tenders should include delivery after examination and approval at this Office, of all stores at the several Stations for which required.
Detailed particulars can be obtained at this Office.
The Tenders will be subject to the approval of the Trustees of the Port, and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of accepting the whole or any portion of any Tender and for certain articles separately.
HENRY MORLAND, KL., Capt. I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 6th March, 1889.

NOTICE.
RE ESTATE OF CHARLES WILLIAM PAXTON WATTS, DECEASED.
NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons claiming against the Estate of CHARLES WILLIAM PAXTON WATTS, late of Moradabad, in the North-West Provinces, a Member of the Bengal Civil Service, who died at Moradabad, aforesaid, on or about the 5th day of August, 1887, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits throughout British India (with his last will and testament annexed) were granted on the 23rd day of February, 1889, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Harold Robertson King, Esq., manager of the firm of Messrs. King, King & Co., Bankers and Agents, Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at his office, Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay, within one calendar month, from the date her of, at the expiration of which time the administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the administration.—Dated this 4th day of March, 1889.
CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

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Chesnut Arab "Saracen," 15-1, rising 7, very handsome, perfect medium weight charger	1,200
Bay Arab "Satellite," 14-2½, 5-year-old, 4 White Stockings, perfect temper, handsome, shows great quality and pace, sound	1,100
Burmah Pony "Susan," 12-1, aged, dun color, gentle, handsome, perfect amble	300
C. Spring Barouche, in good order, very comfortable and light, requires 14-3 horses	1,000
Set of Double Harness, brass mountings, in good order	150
Piano, by "Schiedmeyer," Iron key-board, good tone, in very good order	600
General Officer's horse's furniture, complete, and in good order	100
Hill Jhirickshaw, well-built, in good order	100
Aden Cow and Bull Calf. Cow 7 months in calf, gentle and good milker...	50
Some Rare Poultry.	

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—
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" " Overland Summary
" " Weekly Budget
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And for all other publications issuing from the Office.
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WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone or Bass voices this advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., have just received a beautiful Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to stand the Indian Climate with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India, and invite an early Inspection.
PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

No. 1 (to change	2	semi-notes)	...	...	...	... Rs.	750
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" 3	"	5 " "	to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus			... "	1,300

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
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Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valveline Oils for Cylinders.
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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
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WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.
CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.
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SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.
Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is protected by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon he widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera's Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. Indeed we never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Band, Marine Battion, Royal Yacht Club, 8 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre; "Yeomen of the Guard," 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th inst.:—Oriental (s), from London; Bryn Glas (s), Hull; Colaba (s), Calcutta; Persia (s), Liverpool; Etolia (s), Glasgow; and Sirsa (s), Rangoon. Yesterday:—Yessoo (s), and Horn Head (s), from London; Saint Fillans (s), Cardiff; and Kerratta Roodria (brig), Daman.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 9th inst.:—Calder (s), for Persian Gulf; Abana (s) Marseilles; Hindoo (s), Dutch and Coast; and Bushear (s), Marmagao. Yesterday:—Maria Theresa (s), Trieste. Manilla (s), for Genoa, &c.; Tanjore (s), Mauritius; Assyria (s), P. Gulf and Karachi; Huntingdon (s), London; and Muriel (s), Bassein.

THEFTS.—Ismail Sulliman, labourer, against whom there was one previous conviction, was on Saturday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with stealing two gunny bags, the property of Messrs. Ralli Brothers. Accused, on pleading guilty to the charge and also admitting his previous conviction, was found guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Yacht Club this evening, at 6 p.m.:—

March	The Silver Wedding ..Steenebrugen.
Grand Selection...	La Mascotte .....Audran.
Song	Return and Stay .....W. A. Allen.
Valse	The Yeomen of the Guard.....Bucalosi.
Gavotte	Theodora .....Thiere.
Polka	The Dragoons .....Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following winning numbers are announced:—

		Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Special	Line Down		1	C299924
Yellow	„ Up		1	C230525
		Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Green	Line Down		2	C026064
Special	„ Up		2	C002121
„	„ Down		2	175457
„	„ „		14	C038633
Green	„ Up		„	C029502
Special	„ Down		„	C022668
Yellow	„ „		„	C020724
Special	„ „		1	C270127
„	„ Up		„	C237073
Green	„ „		„	C228089
Brown	„ Down		„	C127724
Lavender	„ „		½	C117748
Red	„ Up		„	C074505
Special	„ „		½	C063050
Blue	„ Down		„	C000680

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of Bhagoo Dhondee, aged 20 years. Deceased was a labourer employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores-yard at Carnac Bunder. About noon on Friday, when the labourers left off work at the store-yard, deceased and another labourer, named Mumtha, went under the shade of a Railway waggon, laden with stone to take their dinner. While they were there they heard a shout that a waggon was coming. Mumtha knowing the danger threw himself flat on the ground; but the deceased attempted to get out from under the waggon which was struck just as he was between the wheels, one of which passed over his loins. He was picked up unconscious and taken to hospital, where he died about midnight. The verdict was, "That the death of Bhagoo Dhondee was caused by internal hæmorrhage the result of injuries received by his having been accidentally run over by a railway waggon.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Gunesh Luchman, Gaffoor Koodabux and Poonamchund Saligram were on Saturday brought up on remand, and charged by Superintendent McDermott before Mr. Hamilton, with having in their possession four currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account of how they came by the same. The accused, it appears, are natives of Ajmere, who, on the 16th ultimo robbed one Humaidmull, a merchant, of six notes for Rs. 1,000. The three accused arrived in Bombay on the 20th ultimo, and took up their residence at the Dhurumsalla at Falkland Road, and on the same day accused No. 1 went to the Paper Currency Office and cashed two notes of Rs. 1,000 each, receiving in return twenty notes of Rs. 100 each. After getting the change he was made over to a police sepoy with a note from the Assistant Commissioner of that Office to Superintendent McDermott with instructions to take accused to that Police Officer. On receiving the note Mr. McDermott ordered immediate enquiries into the matter, and a search of the accused's place of residence. In consequence of information given by the dhurrumsalla-keeper at Falkland Road, Inspector Briscoe arrested the other two accused, and in the possession of the second accused (Gaffoor Koodabux), two other notes for Rs. 1,000 each were found. The police prosecuted further enquiries into the matter with a view to the tracing of the remaining two notes of Rs. 1,000 each, and information was elicted that one Nawab Ally was in possession of that money. The matter was reported to Colonel Wilson, the Commissioner of Police, who communicated with the authorities at Ajmere, and that led to the arrest of Nawab Ally, who was found at Mhow, and who will be tried by the authorities at Ajmere. His Worship, after recording evidence in the case, convicted accused Nos. 1 and 2 under section 414 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced them to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment each. He discharged the accused Poonamchund Saligram, although he remarked that the case against him was very suspicious.

THEATRICAL VENTURES IN INDIA.—A correspondent draws our attention to the fact that Mr. H. Stanley has according to the *Planters' Gazette* "lost some thousands of rupees this season, and he is firmly convinced that to attempt to bring to India even one or two stars, to say nothing of a full company of experienced actors, musical or dramatic, is not financially advisable." Our correspondent asks: Has Mr. Stanley ever tried it? And expresses an opinion that there would have been no loss had the members of Mr. Stanley's company been taught to speak their "lines" with as much expression as ordinary school children of ten or twelve.

THE FATAL GUN ACCIDENT.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday, into the circumstances attending the death of William Tillot, guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, aged 40 years, and who died on Monday morning last from a gun shot wound on his left arm. Blanche Clarissa Tillot, the widow of the deceased, said she married deceased on the 24th of June last. He was a guard in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company and was stationed at Khangaum. He met with an accident, and he was ordered to go to Bhusawul for treatment. On the 1st instant he and witness started by the 3-30 p.m. train. He was under the influence of liquor when he left, and had been drinking for 2 or 3 days previously. He took with him the revolver now produced, having loaded all the barrels before he left. He always carried the revolver when he went on duty, and on this occasion he wore it in his belt. Witness asked him to give her the revolver, but he refused. They were in a third class compartment, and were alone. She again asked him to give her the revolver, and when she began to cry he said: "I will give it to you on condition that you light a match for me." Witness had her back turned towards deceased as she was about to light the match, when she heard the report of the revolver. She immediately stood up, and saw deceased had fainted. He was sho on the left arm, which bled very much. This happened about 10 minutes before they arrived at the Jehlum Station. Some people at the station bandaged the wound. Deceased told them it was an accident. The revolver fell on the floor of the carriage. Witness and deceased had no quarrel on that day or at that time. Witness went on with the deceased to Bhusawul. Dr. Deane saw him there and robandaged his arm. Witness then came on with him to Bombay and brought him to this hospital, where she remained with him until his death, which occurred about 2-40 a.m. on the 4th instant.

Daniel Tillot, the brother of the deceased, said he was a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, and had not seen deceased for four months previous to the 2nd instant, until he saw him in that hospital. Deceased had a wound on the left arm, but he did not tell him how he had received it. He was then quite conscious. Witness was with deceased for only two minutes when the head nurse asked him to leave. Deceased was very weak when he left him. Witness knew of no reason why he should have shot himself. Deceased lived happily with his wife, and he had no debts that were a trouble to him.

The jury returned the following verdict unanimously, that the death of William Tillot was caused by hœmorrhage following a wound of the arm, the result of the accidental discharge of a revolver which he was carryng in his belt.

A MULE is always worth 25 per cent. more than a horse, because 50 per cent. better, says a Canadian farmer. Close acquaintance with mules for about five years has taught me this fact They are really more docile than horses, are hardier, do more work, eat less, and thrive upon coarser fare; are never sick unless shamefully ill used or ill fed; live longer and are more useful while they live. I never saw a mule team run away. Mules rarely stumble on the roughest roads, are scarcely ever balky, and will pull heavy loads as steadily as oxen, hanging on in the traces with all their weight, without any jerks or giving back. Consequently the harness lasts longer than with horses. They may be made as kind in disposition as horses by the same kind treatment. A pair of young mules, comining three years old, which I have raised, will come when I whistle for them from the far end of a 100-acre pasture lot, will eat corn or take salt from my hand, will enjoy petting as much as the horse colts, and have never yet lifted a foot to kick. The mule is made vicious by vicious treatment; it has the patience, hardiness, abstemiousness and docility of the ass with the strength and intelligence of the horse. There is money in rearing mules and ecomny in using them any where.

THE ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS IN THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

THE case against Sudanund Esoobs, the cashier of the Small Cause Court, was resumed on Saturday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper. The accused stands charged with committing criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of a sum of Rs. 15,000, the property of Government. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the accused.

Mr. W. E. Hart said: I am Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bombay, and reside at Cumballa Hill. The accused is cashier and accountant in the Small Cause Court. I think he held that position since the institution of that Court in 1852. The accused was in the habit of rendering a general cash account to the 1st assistant, and also produced the suitors' fund cash to me. At the same time accused rendered me an account showing what cash was in hand in the miscellaneous account. He rendered me a duplicate of the account (Exhibit A), which I produce and have with me. On the 1st February the accused produced the cash account and the suitors' fund cash for January 1889. I counted the suitors' fund cash and found it correct, namely, Rs. 9,624-14-2. He also produced the miscellaneous account, which shows, including Rs. 9,624-14-2, he admitted Rs. 16,314-13-9 to be in his hand. I said to the accused on that occasion that the balance was larger than I liked to have. This was in reference to an order that I had previously given when I found the cash balances getting large. For fear of burglary or fire I have them reduced by paying portions of the monies into the Bank of Bombay, retaining only so much as was considered necessary for the working of the court. The last payment of this sort had been made in July 1888, Rs. 4,000 was then paid into the Bank of Bombay out of the suitors' fund cash, which reduced that balance from Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 7,000, speaking in round numbers. The accused said in reply to my remark that to the court being closed during the Christmas holidays, there was a glut of payments during January after the holidays which brought the cash balance up, and there would be a corresponding run of withdrawals in February, so I had better not reduce the cash balance to March as yet, or words to that effect. I assented. When the accused produced his cash I noticed that the notes were of a larger denomination than I would have expected, considering the smallness of the generality of bills of the Small Cause Court, I have seen notes of Rs. 1,000, of Rs. 500, and a good many notes of Rs. 100 with accused. Accused accounted for this that, by saying for the convenience of custody and counting, he was in the habit of changing small notes to large ones. That conversation was not on the 1st February, but a long time ago. I do not recollect anything particular regarding the value of the notes being produced on the 1st February. On the 13th February I got to the court a few minutes before 11, and I had to sit with the Second Judge. I found the Registrar waiting to see me in my room, and he gave me some information in consequence of which I gave him an order to be commu icated to Mr. Wilson and the accused. A few minutes after that accused came into my room. I said: "Sudanund, I want you to go with Mr. Wilson to your house to bring the key of your cash box and open it in the presence of Mr. Vander Straaten." He said "let me go alone." I said "No, I prefer that Mr. Wilson should go with you." He begged that Mr. Wilson should not go with him, and appeared to be quite agitated. I determined that he should not go alone. I told him he must go with Mr. Wilson. He then said that he would be disgraced. I said there could be no disgrace if his cash was right. He said the neighbours would talk as the natives do. I said if he went and returned quietly at once they would have nothing to talk about; but if he made any fuss about it, there might be some talk. Accused then went away with Mr. Wilson, and I took my seat at the full Court. In about half an hour, while I was still in Court, the accused and Mr. Wilson came back. Mr. Wilson came and spoke to me on the bench. Mr. Wilson said that on arriving at the house they had found it all locked up, there was nobody about, and Sadanund said that his family had gone out of Bombay. I gave certain orders to be communicated to the accused. He said accused had told him that he would not have the house broken open on account of the disgrace. I gave Mr. Wilson certain orders after that while I was sitting in Court. Mr. Wilson and accused came up to my bench together. Mr. Wilson said, in the presence and hearing of the accused, that they had the box broken open and found it empty. Accused said the money was gone, he did not know where. I said to Wilson: "You will have got a warrant, and don't loose sight of him," meaning the accused. The accused then said something to the effect that he had put the money in the box on the 1st of the month, and that it was now gone. I cut him short, as I was very much engaged in the full Court cases. I said: "You will have an opportunity of giving an explanation by and bye," or something to that effect. When I finished my full Court cases, I went back to my room with the Registrar, who had been sitting with me, and sent for Mr. Wilson and the accused when they came in. I asked how much was missing. One of them replied Rs. 15,000. I then took my duplicate copy of this account (Exhibit A) out of my desk to refresh my memory by it. I asked the accused if the memorandum of the items at the end of this account (Exhibit A) showed correctly the amount in his hands. Mr Vander Straaten said "that will not show correctly what the balance in his hands ought to be now." I then asked the accused how he could account for any of the cash being missing. He said he had put Rs. 15,000 into the small cash box, which was locked up in the safe on the 1st of February and that it was now gone. He said the Rs. 15,000 consisted of 13 notes of Rs. 1,000 each and the balance in one hundred rupee notes. I asked why he had the keys since the 1st February, meaning the keys of the cash box and the safe. He said they had both been with him up to that day. Mr. Wilson had the key of the safe, and he produced it. He said that the key of the cash box was in his house, but I said, "you don't produce it." He then said he would replace the whole of the money the next morning. I said I should prefer not losing sight of him until next morning. He said if he were allowed to go out to make arrangements, he would be able to give ample security for his appearance and for the repayment of the cash next morning. I said I could not lose sight of him, as it was a very serious matter, and that he must not think that by merely replacin the money he would avoid a prosecution. No doubt the repayment of the money was the first thing to be considered. He said: "If you take me to the police court who will lend me money to pay it or be security for its payment." I said he might have full liberty to send for anybody or for anything he liked, but he must not leave th premises during office hours, and I desired Mr. Vander Straaten to keep the accused in his room and allow him to see anybody or to send for anybody whom he liked. I told Mr. Wilson to lay an information to get a warrant, but not to execute it directly. I gave Mr. Vander Straaten some further orders as no money was forthcoming and no security was offered at a quarter-past six that evening and the warrant was executed. I recollect the accused was not present when I told Mr. Wilson not to execute the warrant at once. I never received a report that the key of the safe or the cash box were missing. Up to the last, the accused led me to believe that the key was in his house, and that he could produce it, but as his family had locked up the house and gone away he could not do so.

Gopal Ramjee said: I am a havildar in the service of the Bombay Court of Small Causes. I live in Candawady. I remember the day the accused was arrested. On that day I accompanied Mr. Wilson and the accused to the house of the accused at the corner of Candawady, called the Appollo Road. When we arrived there, the accused and I got out of the carriage, and went to the accused's house. Mr. Wilson remained sitting in the carriage. I found the door of the house closed. I and the accused pushed the door, but we found the door fastened. We returned to the carriage and then returned to the court. I was present when this small safe (Exhibit D) was opened. It was brought from the larger safe. Mr. Wilson got it out of the larger safe. It was opened in the presence of the accused, Mr. Wilson, and myself. A locksmith—a Borah—opened it. Two pieces of paper were in it when it was opened. No money nor notes of any kind were in it. I did not take the two pieces of paper and examine them after the box was opened. I took it with me, and Mr. Wilson, the accused, and myself went with it to the Registrar.

Gopal Dhajee said: I am a clerk in the Bombay Court of Small Causes and reside at Bhuleshwar. I worked under the accused. I remember the 19th February last. I opened the big safe on the morning of that day. The key was given to me by the accused that morning at about 11 or 12. When I opened the safe I removed two bags and one box. I did not see this box (Exhibit C) in the safe. This box (Exhibit D) is always kept in the big safe. I did not pay so much attention as to see if this small box (Exhibit C) was in the safe that morning. The box contained the cash belonging to the warrant department. The two bags contained cash belonging to the cash department—the cash that was kept for current use. Rs. 50 from that cash was given out by me to Ragoonath Sadanand, who is in charge of the refund department. The cash was afterwards counted by Mr. Spencer. I assisted him. All the money was counted that I took out of the safe with the exception of the Rs. 50 I gave to Ragoonath. It amounted to Rs. 4,123-10-6. This concluded the evidence for the prosecution.

The accused reserved his defence and the magistrate formally committed the accused for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE report of the committee of the Cambridge Fund for Old and Disabled Soldiers for the past twelve months has just been published. It states that the receipts for 1888 will compare favourably with those of any previous year, the total receipts for the year, irrespective of interest on investments, having amounted to £3,939 18s. 7d. The funds at His Royal Highness's disposal allowed him to make grants to 250 dicharged soldiers whose circumstances came within the rules of the charity. Of the £975 so distributed, £440 was given in annuities of £5 or £10 each, and the balance in donations, the amounts being determined by the exigencies of each individual case.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey, or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of Trustees' meeting of 5th instant:—

THE TRANSHIPMENT OF GOODS.

Read letter from the Acting Collector of Customs, dated 15th February, stating that a complaint has been made to him by the Agent, Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. regarding the difficulties in the way of transhipment of goods in Dock from their Trieste steamer to the China one owing to the Custom House rule against the landing of transhipment goods in the same place with cargo imported. He states that the difficulty lies in the segregation of the cargoes, but that it has been reported to him by the Superintendent, Preventive Service, that the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, has stated that he was prepared to guarantee that transhipment goods should be as carefully tallied and accounted for as import goods now are. The Collector enquires whether this statement may be taken as being made with the concurrence and authority of the trustees.

Read report by the Dock Superintendent, dated 25th February, strongly urging that the guarantee required by the Collector of Customs he given, so that the existing Customs regulations which prohibit transhipment in such circumstances be amended. The Dock Superintendent expresses confidence in being able to account for the goods in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Customs, and he points out that for the Trustees' own purposes the most accurate accounts have to be kept or the goods which are tallied when landed and re-tallied when re-shipped.

Resolution.—The necessary assurance may be given to the Collector of Customs that transhipment goods will be as carefully tallied and accounted for as import goods now are.

THE PROPOSED MARKET AT COLABA.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 12th February, inquiring the terms on which the Trustees would sell to the Municipality the building sites on reclamation about 1,250 and 900 square yards respectively, immediately to the south of Sassoon Dock in the event of the Corporation desiring to establish a market and fire-brigade station on this site.

Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that the Trustees are prepared to lease the land referred to for 50 years at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for the first 20 years and Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years, the Trustees to reserve the 30ft. and 50ft. spaces for roads and the 30ft. to the east free from buildings; that the Trustees do not bind themselves to make the roads at any time, but that they reserve the right to build to the north of the smaller block and on reclaimed land to the east of both blocks, the other conditions to be those included in Trustees' ordinary leases. In the event of the Municipality desiring to purchase the land outright the Municipal Commissioner should be informed that the Trustees are prepared, subject to the approval of Government, to sell it at Rs. 20 per square yard the conditions with regard to the Trustees' building rights and responsibility for roads to be the same as quoted for a lease. Whether the land be leased or sold, the Municipality will be required to undertake to keep clean the spaces left for roads and wharf, the foreshore immediately abreast of the land left for wharf and any Port Trust land which may hereafter be reclaimed on the harbour side and which may at any time be vacant. In the event of the land being bought by the Municipality the Trustees will not object to the 50 feet road being placed at the extreme south end of the property.

PILOTAGE ON COASTING STEAMERS.

Resumed consideration of letter from Messrs. Shepherd and Co., dated 18th August 1888, asking that the captains of their coasting vessels over 200 ton register may receive pilot's certificates so that they may be allowed to bring in and take out their vessels without a Port Trust pilot.

Resolution.—Messrs. Shepherd and Company should be informed that the Trustees are unable to comply with their request to grant to the masters of their vessels pilot's certificates. No steps need be taken with regard to the general questions raised in the Port Officer's letter of 5th January as to the status of special pilots and the effect of their "license" in the event of an accident whereby damage is done.

MODY BUNDER.

Submitted letter from the Collector of Customs, &c., date 15th January, forwarding for an expression of opinion on the part of the Trustees a petition dated November addressed to Government by certain merchants who forward goods by Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamers complaining of the reservation of the outer end of Mody Bunder for passenger traffic only, and asking that, as was recently allowed, goods also be permitted to be shipped from the bunder in question. Also a petition dated 3rd December from Mr. Shepherd and Co. to the same effect, and suggesting that curtailing the passenger wharf at Mody Bunder and at the same time appropriating a portion of the firewood wharf, separate accommodation may be obtained where their steamers can land and ship cargo.

Resolution—The Collector of Customs should be informed that the question was very carefully considered by the Trustees in July last with the result that their Resolution No. 333 of 13th idem was passed as follows:—"Reply that the Trustees regret that they are unable to comply with Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s request," and that the Trustees have again carefully considered the question with the same result. Further that they do not consider it advisable to depart upon either of the suggestions made by Mr. Ainsworth or Mr. J. D. Framjee, nor have they any alternative proposal to meet the case except that the goods carried by Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamers should be landed and shipped like other goods.

THE DOCK CHANNELS.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 4th March, forwarding sections taken in Prince's Dock channels on 23rd February and in Victoria Dock channel between 23rd and 26th February. He states that the highest level in the Prince's Dock channel was 57·92 and in Victoria Dock channel 59·33 on T.B.D. on the leading line on Victoria Dock entrance. The Acting Engineer further states that along frontage wall of Victoria Dock has been dredged and at 20 feet of the frontage wall and 150 feet north of Victoria Dock entrance the highest level is 57·66.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 1st March 1889.	For week ending 1st March 1888.
Vessels piloted into harbour	25	37
„ „ out of	15	23
„ „ transpassed	14	9
„ „ attended to	3	

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	6	12
„ left	6	8
„ remaining in Dock	10	18

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	10	
„ left	1	
„ remaining in Dock	9	

A BOLD ATTEMPT TO MURDER A SIDDEE.

ON Saturday afternoon a Siddee named Esau bin Suleiman, recently employed on board the P. and O. steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, while standing in Pakhmoda Street, smoking a *biddee*, he was attacked by another Siddee named Syud Abdoola, who was also a fireman on board the P. & O. Company's vessel. The latter, who had a stick in one hand and a sheath knife in another, struck Sulleiman a blow with the stick on the forehead. Sulleiman retaliating, Syud stabbed the other several times with the sheath knife. Syud then ran away towards Grant Road and rushed into a coffee shop owned by Mahomed Mirdarow, where he concealed himself in a dark room at the back. A police havildar, on hearing the alarm, proceeded to Pakhmoda Street, and there saw Esau lying in a pool of blood crying out "I am stabbed, I am stabbed." Haleema, sister-in-law of Esau, in whose room he had been staying since he came on shore about twenty-five days ago, immediately on hearing of the alarm raised, ran downstairs and had Esau removed to her room, whence Inspector Jones and Constable Saunderson removed him to the J. J. Hospital, where he is at present lying in a critical condition. On Esau being taken to the hospital it was discovered that he had sustained two wounds about an inch broad in the lower part of the body. Another incised wound on the left shoulder, one on the left wrist, and also a contused wound on the forehead. The police subsequently arrested Syud at Muriam's room and found the knife with which, it is alleged, he stabbed Esau under a mattress lying in the room.

The same afternoon Mr. P. Ryan, the second Presidency Magistrate, was summoned to the J. J. Hospital, where he took the following deposition of Esau bin Sulleiman in the presence and hearing of his assailant Syud Abdoola.

Esau bin Suleiman in his deposition stated:—I am a fireman lately employed on board the P. and O. Company's s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind. About 25 days ago I left the steamer and came on shore to reside in Pakhmoda Street. I know the accused, Syud Abdoola. There are two factions amongst us Siddees, and he belongs to the opposite faction. About half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon, while standing in the street smoking a *biddee*, I received two blows with a sheath-knife, one on the left rib and one on the right rib, followed by a blow with a stick over the right temple. I turned round and saw accused with the knife now produced in one hand and a stick in the other. He struck me with this knife several times on the abdomen, ribs, and other parts of my body. I called out loudly "I am stabbed, I am stabbed," when my brother's wife came to my assistance and took me upstairs to her room. A police havildar, No. 1177 C, came to make enquiries and had me conveyed to the hospital.

Cross-examined by Syud Abdoola:—Did you not strike me on the forehead with a stick? (Shows wound on head).

Deponent:—I did not.

Accused:—Were you not in the *maramares* (fight) last night?

Deponent:—I was not.

The accused was then removed in the custody of the police.

MR. CARTHY, solicitor for Mr. Leslie and Miss Marie Tempest, writes that Mr. Leslie has no intention of appealing on any grounds whatever, but, on the contrary, has handed him his cheque for the £5,000 damages, which will be paid the petitioner before the expiration of the time allowed by the court.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorrhoids.

THE BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

AT the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon a large gathering of European and native ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness the progress made by the pupils of this Institution under their principal, Mr. Walshe. The boys went through a series of exercises in reading, writing, and arithmetic, which showed that under the skilful and patient teaching of Mr. Walshe, by means of his lips, the dumb have, as it were, been taught to speak and the deaf to hear. Besides the three R's, some of the advanced pupils were asked to point out important places on the map of Europe and India. Their answers to all the questions put to them were invariably correct, and the audience was very favourably impressed with their quickness and intelligence. The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine was invited to occupy the chair on the motion of Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, seconded by Sir M. R. de Quadros, and among those present were

Amongst those present were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine and Mrs. Jardine, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott and Mrs. Scott, the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes Adam, C. I. E., and Mrs. Adam, the Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Latham, Mrs. M. C. Turner, Mrs. Uloth, the Most Rev. Dr. Porter, Archbishop of Bombay, Mr. W. E. Hart, Major G. Martin, the Very Rev. Canon Barron, the Very Rev. H. Jurgens, S.J., the Very Rev. J. Mayer, S.J., Rector of St. Xavier's College, Dr. J. P. Barry and Mrs. Barry, Mr. P. Byrne, Mr. T. S. Baker, Mr. E. Millard, Mr. J. F. Fernandez, Mr. S. A. Daigan, the Rev. J. M. Hamilton, S.J., the Rev. J. Hoene, S. J., the Rev. J. McDonough, S.J., Rev. J. Schwarz, S.J., the Rev. Father D'Cruz, the Rev. J. Spangemacher, S.J., Sir Michael R. De Quadros, Messrs. J. F. Vaz, Javerilal U. Yajnik, Sheriff of Bombay, A. M. Dharamsi, Cursetjee M. Cursetjee, K. M. Shroff, D. B. Wadia, Elialjee D. Talati, Dhunjishah C. Pestonjee, Pestonjee M. Shroff, Khunderao Morarjee, Wassudeo Pandurang, Virchund Deepchund, J. M. De Lima, J. Riding, M. Guidera, &c., &c. In opening the proceedings Mr. Walshe observed that the object of the exhibition that evening was not so much to test the amount of information which the children possessed as to illustrate the subject-matter in which they are instructed, and some of the peculiarities of the system by which their education is conducted. Children who are born deaf or who loose their hearing in early infancy, he said, necessarily grow up dumb. Amongst such children there exists no organic impediment to articlation except in extremely rare cases, but as spoken words do not reach them through the ordinary channel of the hearing they do not learn to imitate them and consequently remain mute. In institutions where the oral system of instruction is carried out no attempt is made to enable the deaf-mute to hear. Effort in this direction is properly within the province of medical science, and the highest medical science has hitherto failed in making the conjenital deaf-mute to hear, or in restoring the faculty to those who have lost the hearing so early in life as never to have acquired the ability to speak. Until recently in the majority of European and American schools for the education of this class little or no attempt was made to relieve these sufferers of their dumbness. Instruction was carried on through the medium of the manual alphabet, and a system of natural and conventional signs, which were employed to convey information and to serve for the interpretation of written language. Lastly, however, the oral system by which the deaf are taught to express themselves in spoken language has come into favour, and is now very generally followed in the schools of Europe and America. The two distinguishing features of this method are that deaf-mutes are trained to express themselves orally, and to understand, by observing the movements of the lips, what is spoken to them. It is not pretended that their speech will be such as ours; it must always lack the purity of tone, the clearness and distinctness which characterize the speech of hearing persons, but it is sufficiently intelligible, and in time can be understood with little difficulty by those who are accustomed to converse with them. In estimating the attainment of deaf-mute children no comparison can be made between them and children who can hear. The latter bring with them the first day they enter school an acquirement which the deaf and dumb cannot gain until after years of instruction. They have language by which they can express all their wants and wishes, and through which instruction can be imparted at the outset of their course. In the case of deaf-mute children they enter the class room in absolute ignorance of the veriest elements of language; they know not a single letter or word; everything has to be taught them; and it is only after a few years, when they have acquired some knowledge of spoken or written forms, that information can be imparted to them in the ordinary subjects of instruction. The exercises of the evening were intended to be confined to speech, and the audience would have an opportunity of realizing how much can be effected by the oral method for the intellectual improvement of children who, without special instruction, should pass through life in the most pitiable ignorance. In conclusion Mr. Walshe asked the indulgence of the audience on behalf of the pupils who might feel occasional embarrassment before so large and distinguished an assembly.

Mr. Walshe opened the proceedings by giving a few particulars relating to the history of the institution and explaining the method of teaching adopted there. The annual report, which was taken as read, has already appeared in the newspapers. After the boys had been examined, the chairman addressed the meeting. He said that his duties as chairman had been as easy and pleasant as those of the audience. There was a time when the wonderful things they had seen and heard that evening would have been accounted as miracles. They had all, no doubt, been highly gratified to see the number of things that the boys could do under the teaching of Mr. Walshe. Many of them could understand what their teacher said, when he did not speak, but merely used his lips. These boys, therefore, could do something which, he was afraid, the gifted mortals could not. He was not going to detain the meeting by pouring out a learning he did not possess, but had got out of the cyclopædia for the occasion. This crowded meeting had come not to hear him (Mr. Justice Jardine) speak, but to hear the dumb speak, and there was little left for him to say. It might be worth while to remark that the system of teaching the deaf-mutes by letting them watch the motions of the lips began about 300 years ago in two or three different countries, one or two eminent teachers appearing in the course of each century since. Small institutions were at first established, and in course of time the teaching became the technical art that they had seen that evening. It was natural that these boys, who could not hear and could not speak, got into the way of expressing many of their wishes by signs. That was seized upon by the early teachers as the means of instruction, and after a lapse of time was found out the particular method of teaching which the audience had seen illustrated that day. For some time there was a contention between the two systems. Then there was an amalgamation, and eight years ago, at the Congress of Milan, this particular system, that of teaching them to speak, was adopted as by far the best of the two. When once the pupils had learnt to speak in this way, there was no limit to the number of ideas they could express. The most important point about this teaching was that it required, as they had seen that afternoon, almost supranatural patience on the part of the teachers and the creation of special schools. (Hear, hear.) It would be seen from the report which had already appeared in the newspapers that the charitable people of Bombay had responded to the call that had been made upon them. It happened that many of the deaf boys came from families that had not much money, and, therefore, it was all the more incumbent on the benevolent to lend their helping hand. In ancient times there was no concern or regard for the unhappy objects, and the result of it in these days was the establishment of institutions like the one in Bombay. (Applause.) They had seen that day that this particular form of pain and suffering was not confined to any one class. And it was pleasing to find benevolence equally diffused. There were Christian, Parsee, and Hindoo pupils at the institution. As would be seen from the report, two Parsee gentlemen had illustrated the liberality of their race and given handsome donations to the institution. Mrs. Scott had helped, in her usually kind way, in providing the children with agreeable treats during the year, treats pleasing to children—(applause)—and through the kindness of Mr. Uloth, of the P. and O. Company, they had an opportunity of seeing a big passenger steamer, the expenses being defrayed by that kind-hearted gentleman. Although the institution was not forgoten by charitable people, it was still in want of money. He might say that the rooms want furniture, and there were also other needs of the school to which the gifts of generous donors might well be applied. He would not now detain them more; for he knew that they had come there not to hear him speak, but to hear those dumb children speak, and to see them write those sentences almost as if they had actually heard their master speak to them. When he saw them write at first, and he had not been told that these were deaf-mutes, he should have thought that they were hearing what was said to them as well as others. But the fact was that they did not hear at all, but that their performance was all the result of very patient teaching. They came to the school with hardly any training, and totally destitute of ideas, having no language except the very limited one of signs. Life to them is almost a blank, intellectually dark like the life of the blind, and, therefore, it was that these boys take so much longer time to learn than ordinary children. They start with a disadvantage, and so it happens that a deaf-mute at ten years of age is somewhere in the same position as an ordinary boy of four, who had heard his mother's tongue ever since he had ears. These were the reasons why he thought the institution had merited the support of the public, and the annual exhibition which was held in connection with it enabled them to know what had been done, and to judge for themselves the benevolent object and successful results of the school. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, moved that the report for the past year be adopted and printed with such appendices as the committee might deem necessary. He said Mr. Jardine had told them what he confessed he did not know himself, that this system of education of the deaf and dumb had been in existence for some centuries. But he thought he might safely say that as a practical measure it did not spread its benefits among more than a few isolated members of the community till within the last few years. In former days the deaf and dumb were hardly classed as human beings. They were almost absolutely debarred from human society, and they were altogether in a very sad position as compared to another class who had lost an almost equally important sense, namely, the blind. As for the blind, they knew how in their case nature seemed to have called forth other senses in order to make up for the failure of eyesight. But those who were deaf had the gift of speech absolutely taken from them. That was the great evil which the present system of education had remedied, and we now saw that nature helped the deaf and dumb in the same way as she helped the blind. In their case the sense of sight assisted the missing faculty of hearing, just as in the blind the touch and the ear supplied the place of the eye; and it did seem as if they were now realizing what had been said of the prophet that he made the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak. Speaking of the funds of the institution, Mr. Latham said that they should all commend very much the example of two members of the Parsee community who had felt that they could not commemorate the names of those of their dear ones who had passed away so well as by associating their memory with the work of an institution like this. (Applause.) The only question that struck him was why it was left principally to members of a community comparatively small, although conspicuous, in Bombay, to do similar works of charity. (Applause.) Mr. Latham concluded by appealing to the public to giving aid to the institution.

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. C. M. Cursetjee was carried unanimously.

Mr. A. M. Dhurumsey moved the next proposition, "namely, that recognizing the great necessity and utility of education to the deaf and dumb, this meeting recommends the Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Grant Road to the continued support of the citizens of Bombay and of the inhabitants of the Presidency generally." The interest which had been taken in the institution and the support which had been extended to it during the three years of its existence showed that the good work done by the institution was appreciated, and that its truly laudable objects were recognized. The benefits which the inst

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

REMOVAL.—DR. P. J. L. DE SOUZA has REMOVED his RESIDENCE and DISPENSARY from Modykhana to 103, Frere Road, in the Building occupied by the Frere Temperance Hotel.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lb. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the Council of the E. and A.-I. Association of W. I. will take place THIS EVENING, at 5-30, in the rooms of the Association, No. 47, Apollo Street.

WANTED.—A MATRICULATED STUDENT, a P. E. or a 1st B.A., and a Graduate for a School in Goa. Apply to "P.," Lanowli, stating salary expected.

MILLINERY.—WANTED a YOUNG WOMAN of pleasant appearance to make herself generally useful. Salary Rs. 50 a Month. Apply to "A. & M.," care of this Office.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —MEETINGS of the Corporation, as under, will be held on MONDAY, 11th inst.:—(1) of URGENCY, at 3 p.m.; and (2) ADJOURNED at 3-30 p.m.

THE "REAY," the "Annie," the "Marechal Niel," the "Rose," and the "Bouquet" Paper Shades, at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

FRESH ARRIVALS!!! Plain Wine Glasses from 1 anna, Soda Glasses from 2 annas, also Tea-Sets, for 12 persons, of 27 pieces, in Kioto Crockery for Rs. 6-14 only—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

PLEASE NOTE.—RIPON HOTEL, at Mahableshwar, has secured the services of Mon. Foley, late *Chef de Cuisine* of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

NEW CHARMING SHAPES in LADIES STRAW HATS, and BONNETS.—The latest Novelties, just received.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street, Fort.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, at moderate prices.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 16 Lamps; 12 horse power. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, by Cowlishaw's Improved Metine Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS.—Dressing Bags and Cases, Purses, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Photo. Albums, Screens and Frames, Lady's Companions, Card Cases, Jewel Cases, Hand Bags, Gloves and Handkerchief Boxes, Blotters, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED.—In the Fort a loose Box Stable and space for small DOG-CART.—Apply to "J. F.," *Gazette* Office.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLÉ are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road, opposite Bombay Club.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents PHIPSON and Co.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, Reay Villa, Murphy Cottage, and Mahableshwar House Particulars, apply to Mr. CURSETJEE D. SATARAVALA, Pro. Ripon Hotel.

AN ENGLISHMAN, Good Correspondent, with spare time, (9 a.m. to 4 p.m.) seeks employment, moderate salary.—"CLERICUS," care of this paper.

CIGARS! CIGARS! The Best Trichinopoly Cigars, nice flavour, Java Rs. 3, per box of 100; Bechives, Rs. 2-4; Thompson, Rs. 2-2; Noble, Rs. 2—on WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

THE MANAGER, VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA POST OFFICE, receives SKINS and HEADS of all descriptions of ANIMALS, either for curing or mounting. Live Animals for Zoological Collections supplied at short Notice.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF CLOTHES, CUP BOARDS, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at shop No. 10, Lohar Chawl, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re-Adum Bux Iman Memon, lately a dealer in cloth, under the name of Hajee Ebrahim Tar Mahomed, an insolvent, consisting of pantaloons, coats, hats, caps, cupboards, &c.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 11, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

To be sold during March the valuable household property, horses, carriage, and garden, the property of Lieutenant-Colonel HIBBERT, Warden Road, Breach Candy.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 3-30 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, below Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit's office, and opposite to Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston & Co.

On account of the shippers—

1 second-hand Beaufort waggonette.
1 mail phaeton convertible into a waggonette with patent brake and shifting hood.
1 new square shape landau with morocco lining throughout.
1 handsome bran new victoria with fixed coach-box, painted light blue with real morocco lining.
1 four seated barouche in very good order.
The carriages are on view.
1 second-hand victoria with removeable seat in very good order.
1 second-hand landaulette very light for one horse.
1 second-hand landau, nearly new.
1 single seated office brougham, very light and in good order.
1 single seated office brougham, with patent brake.
1 Floyd's patent hanson cab in splendid order by "Windover," Kestrion," Barker," of Chandos Street and other well-known coach-builders.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 11, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

WATERPROOF SUITS AND LADIES' CAPES FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

1 case 36 ladies' capes, with hoods, black.
35 " " brown.
13 " " fawn.
1 case 24 suits complete, coat, legging, and hat, black.
36 " " "

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
4 " dyed cambrics.
2 " T red cambrics.
1 case superfine coloured cloth,
" " black cloth.
1 role cotton belting.
1 D.-B.-B.L. C.-F. gun, in case, by Alexander Salmon.
2 cases 200 gross reels, white and coloured sewing thread.
1 " 50 doz undershirts.
1 " 20 cards honey comb sponge.
1 " 120 doz ladies leather belts.
1 single poled tent and 1 rowtee.
An invoice of bentwood arm and without arm chairs.
1 case Christy's hats.
2 new folding harmoniums, 3 and 3½ octaves.
By order of the Administrator General the effects of the late H. Todd, consisting of gold guard chain, gold bracelets sets, with pearls and diamond, gold and silver brooches, gold earrings, brilliant and coral rose ring brilliant and sapphire hoop ring, pearl ring, jewel box, &c.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Khoja Essa Thavin—
P.-L.-P. 514—1 case shawls.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, at 2 P.M.

1 handsome English-built clarance by Kesterton.
1 pair strong grey Australian horses with a set of double harness.
1 English-built victoria with moveable coach-box
1 English-built buzzy by Kesterton.
1 handsome English-built four-wheeled dog-cart.
1 english-built mailpmacton, with a pair of handsome black Arab horses, 6 years old, and a set of double harness.
1 handsome pony cart.
1 handsome English-built landau.
" " barouche.
1 pair of strong grey Australian horses going in double as well as in single harness.
2 sets of plated and brass mounted double harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE NAIGAUM COTTON CLEANING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND KANKESHWAR MILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar, by order of Mr. Leeladhur Javerchund, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy Katrack:—

179 shares in the Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
10 shares in the Kankeshwar Mill.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT BYCULLA, HAINES ROAD, WITHOUT the FORT.

On TUESDAY, next, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Bejonjee Dhunjeebhoy Kapadia, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Jan Mahomed Cassum, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of July, 1883.

All that piece of Fazundaree ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house, heriditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the southern side of Byculla, Haines Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Fort, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward no. , and street No. , containing by admeasurement 270 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a vacant ground of Ramchundra Shimpi, on the west by the house of Hajee Abdoola Moobarak, on the north by the said Byculla Haines Road, and on the south by the public drain or gutter, and which said heridiaments and premises were formerly and are now in the possession of the said Jan Mahomed Cassum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

The following property will be sold by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1889, at 4 p.m., on account and risk of the mortgagor Gangaji Kahoo Gudday, under and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of June, 1887:—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Tomerichady Pakhady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the occupation of Gangaji Kakoo and other tenants, assessed under Street Nos. 26, 28, 30, 32, and 34, and Ward No. 3522, containing by admeasurement 177 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by vacant ground, on the west by the house of Momiaa Gangji, on the south partly by the house of Razhozil and partly by the property of Memon Seedick Sachoo, and on the south by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the mortgagee's attorney Mr. T. A. Bland, at his office in Medows Street.

SALE OF Machinery, Engines and Boiler of the Wool Cleaning Factory, lately known as Perseverance Mill, at Tank Street, near Duncan Road.

—On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tank Street (if not previously disposed of by private contract), the machinery of the cleaning factory, consisting of—

One 18 horse power double cylinder engine, one 12 horse power single cylinder engie, 25 by 6½ feet steel boiler, with pipes, 60 by 22 feet chimney, 2 complete and one incomplete wool cleaning machines, 2 wool openers (one complete), 1 teazer (incomplete), 1 willow, corrugated iron shed with pillars, water tanks, shaftings, pulleys, old grinding stones, platform scale with weights, beam scale with weights, taps and dies, wheels, blast fan, 2 small rivetting machines, and all the other iron roofing, &c., &c.

The whole will first be put up in one lot, and if no reasonable offer is made, then the same will be sold in separate lots, and the property will be on view a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March 11, 1889.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Muriel, 1,564 tons, Capt R Boutflour, sailed on Saturday last for Bassein in ballast.

THE s s Huntingdon, 1,465 tons, Capt R Leug, sailed on Saturday last for London with a general cargo.

THE s s Colaba, 1,400 tons, Capt M Blott, arrived in port on Friday with a cargo of grain.

THE s s Fillans, 1,936 tons, Capt Fitzgerald, arrived in port yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of coals.

THE Brig Keratta Rodrin, 134 tons, Nakoda, arrived in port yesterday from Damaun, with a general cargo.

THE s s Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Capt. G Raffin, sailed yesterday for Mauritius with a general cargo and 189 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 558 tons, Commander T W Lewis, cleared on Saturday last for Marmagao with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirsa, 1,691 tons, Capt J Bellwood, arrived in port on Saturday last from Rangoon with a general cargo and 4 deck passeagers.

THE s s Horn Head, 1,558 tons, Capt Thompson, arrived in port yesterday evening from London and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 4 tons of gunpowder.

THE s s Bryn Glass, 1,503 tons, Capt H Bethen, arrived in port on Saturday last from Hull, with a cargo of 2,735 tons coal and 5 deck passengers. She is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s s Etolia, 2,108 tons, Capt W Gill, arrived in port on Saturday last from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo, 13 deck passengers, and the following cabin passengers:—Capt Ray and Mrs Buxatock and Mrs Avons.

THE s s Yessoo, 1,381 tons, Captain T Trotter, arrived in port yesterday from London with a general cargo, 85 tons of gunpowder, and the following deck passengers:—Miss Rennie, Miss Pinkney, Master Pinkney and Mrs Trother and son.

THE Anchor Line s s Persia, 2,317 tons, Capt R Hutchison, arrived in port on Friday evening from Liverpool and Glasgow with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Doctor A Bode, Colonel and Mrs Cunningham, and 2 children, Mr and Mrs H B Wathis, Miss M Ewatt, Miss Geddings, Miss Borrodale, Miss Dount, Miss McLean, Mr and Mrs A Cooper, infant and nurse, as cabin and 1 deck passenger.

THE Austrian s s Maria Theresa, 2,011 tons, Capt Cossovich, sailed yesterday for Trieste with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers:—Mr Reesman, Mr and Mrs de Borkenman, Hassoon Ahmes, 2 ladies and 1 child, Mr Hajee Joosub Moosa, mother, wife, and 2 children, K J Mootellua, Mr Jaffer, Mr Mahomedally, Mr Suleman, Mrs Raheema, Messrs Latiff, Meera, Roonjee, Mr K Mahomed, Mrs Sabai, Miss Joha, and Miss Mobi, and Mrs Rahmutbai, and 64 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 970 tons, Capt Robbertson, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Gallagher and 6 children, Capt J P Pearson, Capt A J Wildebank, for Plymouth via Kurrachee; Mr J T Robertson, Lieut A R Braidly, Mrs C H J Rustomjee, Mr J J Allen, Major Paterson, Mr E Lossnitzer, for Kurrachee; Mr Sayea Mashaid and 2 friends to Falia; Mr Jaffer Hajee Abdoola, to Linga; Mr Mahomed Hajee Abdoolraman, Mr J Isaac and 2 children, Mrs Penny, for Kurrachee; Mr Hajee Hassan bin Sulleman and 1 boy for Busreh; and 65 deck passengers for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Etholia	2108	Gill	A	K. Nixon & Co.
" Persia	2317	Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Henry Halckow	639	C. Doert	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
" Merton Hall	2646	J. Hughes	E	E. Bates & Co.
" Hindoo	2346	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Nayanza	1421	M. Simons	K	Visram Ebrahim & Co.
" Eden Hall	2293	Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Clan Forbes	1590	Taitt	N	F. Muir & Co.
" Labourdonnais	1274	Sibelet	O	M. Maritime & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" Tanjore	1402	Raflin	1	Hajee Cassum Joosub.
" Akbar	1441	Baldwin	2	H. Cassum & Co
" Chilka	1450	H. Gunnings	6	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Ferlands	1354	J. Sellers	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Abana	1966	Bement	9	K. Nixon & Co.
" Busheer	538	Lowins	9	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Drumberlie	1572	Sutherland	10	E. Bates & Co.
" Krishna	..		11	
" Huntingdon	1464	K. Leug	12	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Gerona	1958	W. Sangster	13	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Elenor	1228	H. Fill	16	

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	Oriental (s)	Stewart	London, Feb 15.
	Bryn Glas (s)	Bethen	Hull, Feb 2.
	Coaba (s)	Blott	Calcutta, Feb 24.
	Persia (s)	Hutchison	Liverpool, Feb 8.
	Etolia (s)	Gill	Glasgow, Feb 4.
	Sirsa (s)	Bellwood	Rangoon, Feb 26.
10	Yessoo (s)	Trotter	London, Feb 3.
	Saint Fillans (s)	Fitzgerald	Cardiff, Feb 12.
	Keratta Rodrin	Nakoda	Daman, March 7.
	Horn Head (s)	Thompson	London, Feb 3.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
9	Calder (s)	Cronni	Persian Gulf.
	Abana (s)	Bement	Marseilles.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch and Coast.
	Busheer (s)	Lewins	Marmagao.
	Maria Theresa (s)	Cossovich	Trieste.
10	Manilla (s)	Graciani	Genoa, &c.
	Tanjore (s)	Raflin	Mauritius.
	Assyria (s)	Robbertson	P. Gulf & Kurrachi.
	Huntingdon (s)	Leug	London.
	Muriel (s)	Boutflour	Bassein.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Bryn Glass, for Genoa and Marseilles.
" Persia, for Marseilles, &c.
" Java, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Colaba, for Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
5	Putialas	Jacob	Singapore, Feb 20.
	Euphrates s	Brown	Rangoon, Feb 25.
	Shahzada s	Budd	Moulmein, Feb 26.
	Clan Matheson s	Wathon	Liverpool, Jan 28.
	Oriental s	Frohawk	Bombay, Feb 22.
	Anglo American s	Smith	Liverpool, Nov 2.

DEPARTURES.

March 5.—Steamers Loodiana, Hesperia, Clan Macintosh and Barque Castor.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March.		
7	Tibre s	Colombo.
8	Clan Macintosh s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

March.		
6	Scindia s	Rangoon.
7	Tibre s	Calcutta.
	M. Mcanatchy s	Singapore.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Forbes s—1,000 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 1 case machinery, S A Essoofbhoy; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

Gerona s—32 bales cotton, Messrs Robertson Bros; 35 bales wool, H Kelaldass; 5,250 dholls yarn, M Mooljí; 46 bales hemp, J Dewjee; 35 bales wool, Khooshall.

Lord Londonderry s—2,300 dholls yarn, H T S Mahamed; 599 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 6,400 wheat, 2,000 cwts linseed and 280 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Bros.

Morton Hall, s—2080 cwts myrabollams, D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.-

Huntingdon s—12 cwts tusks, R Chaterbhooj; 499 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

Drumberlie s—540 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 495 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 10 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 333 bales cotton and 1,999 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 160 cwts ginger, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—980 cwts myrabolums, V Hunnsaj; 6,070 cwts wheat and 21,920 cwts cottonseed, and 3,435 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts cotton seed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Labourdonnais s—200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

Persia s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Eleanor s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 880 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 770 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hindoo s—110 bales cotton, A Blaschock and Co; 210 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 385 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 430 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Hindoo s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Eleanor s—100 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ferlands, s—36 cwt gum, F Hurst; 1,088 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 700 cwts cottonfly, M Bhimji.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.

CONSOLS were ¼ per cent. lower yesterday, at 97⅞, but the decline is evidently not due to dearer money in London as the market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced ¼ per cent., and that on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper ⅛, say to 2⅛ and 2¼ per cent. respectively; and as French Rentes in Paris had also declined ¼ per cent., at 4⅓, the fall in the Funds must be attributable to other causes, including probably political uneasiness, to which recent press telegrams have pointed. Silver was unaltered at 42½d. per oz., but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in Fours, at £66⅞, and ⅝ down in 4½ per cents, at £69½. Indian Sterling Loanremained at 108. A lakh of Wire Transfers on Madras was placed yesterday at 1s 4 17-32d, which shows an advance of 1-32d. on the allotment rate on Wednesday and on that of the extra sale on the following day. The weekly Specie shipments to Bombay were £100,000 in Silver and £20,000 in Gold. There was no change in the price of silver or in Stock Exchange quotations to-day. A further extra allotment of Council Wire Transfers, to the amount of 2 lakhs in Bombay was made by Government to-day at the last rate of 1s. 4 17-32d. Braziers' Copper was still quoted at £66 per ton nominal yesterday. Braziers' Yellow Metal was ¼ lower, at 6⅞. Hard Spelter was 10s. down, at £12-10s.

The Wheat Market was quiet, and Spot Soft White in Liverpool was 2d. per cental cheaper for No. 1 and 1d. for No. 2; but Thursday's London quotations are repeated for Hard Red and Club No. 2 of the new crop to arrive. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,930,000 quarters, which shows a decrease of 20,000 quarters since last week. In Mincing Lane, Linseed, Rapeseed, and Poppy Seed were all quiet and unchanged in value. Coffee was firm at a further advance of 2s. per cwt in Mid Plantation, and of 1s. in medium Mysore. There was no change in the General Produce Markets to-day. The week's Import of linseed was 24,000 quarters, or 5,000 quarters less than was imported in the previous week.

Cotton closed quiet in Liverpool last evening; Surats steady, considerably less business having been done than on the previous day, at 10,000 bales for the total sales, inclusive, however, of 1,000 bales of Surats. Spot prices were quite unchanged; but American arrivals were 3-64d. lower for May-June and July-August deliveries, and 1-32d. down in all other positions. The Imports were 18,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm. To-day the Liverpool market was quiet again, and Surats still steady. The day's sales aggregated 8,000 bales, including 500 Surats; both spot and arrival rates are quoted as before all round. The Imports were 7,000 bales.

The sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were about the same as for the week preceding, at 64,000 bales; but the amount taken by the trade and forwarded was 171,000 bales less, at 125,000 bales. The Imports at 98,000 bales were 2,000 bales less than for last week. The total Stock had increased by 8,000 bales, and its state compared with the two previous years had not much altered since the previous Friday, the decrease shown being 132,000 bales and 180,000 bales, as against 1888 and 1887, respectively. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 80,000 bales, and had become 170,000 bales less than was shown at this time last year, and 314,000 bales less than the year before. Of East Indian Cotton there were 14,000 bales more in sight than on last Friday; and the excess this year compared with last, shown by the figures which we give below, is 38,000 bales in the case of last year and 88,000 bales as against the year before. In prices an advance of 1-16d. in ready Mid-American, in Oomra, and Dholleras, and of ⅛d. in "Good" Hinguughat had been established during the week; while American Arrivals, after fluctuating somewhat, have returned to about the level of last Friday's quotations. Compared with the previous two years, the present price of Mid-American in Liverpool is now 5-16d. per lb. higher than it was at this time in 1888 and ⅝d. above the rate ruling in 1887.

In New York the spot price remained at 10 3-16 cents yesterday; but June Futures were 3 points higher, at 10·24 cents. The Receipts were 16,000 bales, bringing the week's total to 82,000 bales, and the total from the beginning of the season to 4,986,000 bales. These figures compare with those for the preceding two years as shown below, the increase in this season's Receipts being now 26,000 bales and 70,000 bales respectively. To-day there was a decline of 3 points in June Futures, the rate receding to 10·21 cents again; but the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 14,000 bales against 7,000 bales last year and 9,000 bales in 1887.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	82,000	71,000	74,000
" to Europe	89,000	54,000	45,000
" Continent	50,000	34,000	41,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,986,000	4,360,000	4,916,000
" exports to U. K. "	2,125,000	2,174,000	2,197,000
" Continent "	1,501,000	1,138,000	1,428,000
" Stock in the Ports	730,000	788,000	732,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 8th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1889	1888	1887
Total supply of all kinds	2,723,000	2,893,250	3,033,000
" Surats	443,000	493,750	365,200

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	761,000	883,070	947,270
" London	8,000	23,000	14,000
American Afloat	130,000	148,000	213,000
East Indian	90,000	41,070	55,000
	991,000	1,087,070	1,229,270
Price of Mid-Americans	511-16d.	5⅝d.	5 5-16d.
" Good Fair Dholleras	4⅜d.	4 1-16d.	4d.
Difference	1 3-16d.	1 5-16d.	1 5-16d.

Our local market for the staple has been firm to-day, and dealers have advanced prices generally Re. 1 per candy; but the effect of this movement has been to restrict business, and only some 1,500 bales of ready stuff have changed hands. Nearly half the purchases have been in Julgaum at Rs. 208-8½ and Bengals at Rs. 197-9 per candy. A contract for new Dharwar is reported at Rs. 216 per candy.

WHEAT.—The firmness lately noticeable in this market has been quite lost, and the tone has become quiet again, enquiry for export having ceased for the moment; but we still quote last rates for all descriptions.

SEEDS are decidedly dull, and there is very little enquiry for any description from shippers. Dealers, however, maintain their prices, and we repeat our last quotations all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	13,497	bales.
Wheat	9,794	cwt
Linseed	10,158	"
Rapeseed	737	"
Gingelly	2,280	"
Ground Nuts	1,729	"

FREIGHTS remain quiet at previous quotations; there is but little enquiry for room in any position; and no fresh business of importance has transpired.

EXCHANGE opened rather weak and unsettled; but afterwards became steady, owing to Calcutta advices reporting an advance there. 1s. 4 21-32d. was going for 3 months' sight Credits early in the day, but 1-32d. higher was quoted at closing. Very little business has been transacted to-day. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 11-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·76½	"

The sad personal occurrence in connection with the head office in Paris of one of our Exchange Banks, wired on Thursday, has been the subject of much remark to-day in business circles, not to speak of the groundless gossip which has been prevalent in the bazar. Such an event as that referred

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BANQUET TO LORD SPENCER AND MR. PARNELL.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

A banquet was given last night by the Eighty Club, at which Earl Spencer and Mr. Parnell were the guests of the evening.

Earl Spencer made a speech, in which he said he rejoiced that Mr. Parnell had vindicated his character and shown that he had the qualities of a great leader.

Mr. Parnell, who received a perfect ovation, re-affirmed that England and Ireland were indissolubly linked.

Lord Roseberry said the occasion was historic, and signalized the burying of ancient national animosity.

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, MARCH 8.

The Bank of France has advanced four millions sterling to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris to meet the run that has been made on that Bank.

H. M.'S IRONCLAD SULTAN.

MALTA, MARCH 8.

There are hopes of floating off the Sultan.

DEATH OF JOHN ERICSSON.

NEW YORK, MARCH 8.

ohn Ericsson, the Swedish Engineer, is dead.

ANXIETY REGARDING THE S. S. DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

There is much anxiety regarding the safety of the s.s. Duke of Buccleuch, whose lifeboat has been washed ashore on the Sussex Coast. The anxiety is increased by the fact that a collision is known to have occurred in the neighbourhood.

THE EXILE OF THE DUC D'AUMALE.

PARIS, MARCH 9.

The French Cabinet have rescinded the order by which the Duc D'Aumale was exiled from France.

The Chamber of Deputies by a large majority have endorsed the action of the Cabinet in the matter.

HEAVY RUN ON THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

There has been a continuous run on the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, and a rush has been made to sell the Comptoir and Metal Companies' shares, in both of which a heavy fall took place to-day.

The Copper Syndicate are arranging for modified contracts, and the Copper Companies have agreed to reduce the price of the outpitt.

RUSSIAN LOAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 9.

A Russian Conversion Loan of one hundred and seventy millions of gold roubles has been issued.

SHOA AND ABYSSINIA.

ROME, MARCH 9.

It is announced here that the King of Shoa has declared war against Abyssinia.

ATTEMPT TO DERAIL A TRAIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

On Monday night last an attempt was made to derail a train close to Gya station, in the Behar district. The train, however, broke through the obstacle without leaving the rails or resulting in any casualty.

SIKKIM AFFAIRS IN *STATU QUO*.

Position of affairs in Sikkim remains unchanged. The order for the 3rd Bulls and 3rd Bengal Infantry to hold themselves in readiness was merely formal in the event of it being necessary to relieve the Ghurkas.

INSOLVENCY OF A CALCUTTA MERCHANT.

Ram Kissen, a merchant, was yesterday adjudicated an insolvent with very heavy liabilities, his claim against the Nepalese General alone amounting to upwards of six lakhs of rupees. Great excitement prevails in the market, as Ram Kissen had extensive business connections.

DEMISE OF THE DOWAGER MAHARANEE OF COOCH BEHAR.

The Dowager Maharanee of Cooch Behar, grand mother of the present Maharajah, died of cholera at Benares on Friday last.

THE TWO ESCAPED PRISONERS.

Warner and Healy are still at large. The reward for their capture has been raised to Rs. 400.

A MURDER IN THE CALCUTTA JAIL.

Yesterday morning a Burman who had been brought down from Mandalay murdered fellow-convict in

THE ROYAL VISIT TO LAHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 9.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught this morning witnessed a march past of all troops in garrison at Mian Mir, including the 19th Punjab Infantry, the 13th Bengal Lancers, two batteries of Artillery, and the West Yorkshire Regiment. The Quarter-Master-General of the Bombay Army was present. H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught, did not attend the parade, and there were but a few European spectators from Lahore. The march past was very successful, the distance and dressing being highly satisfactory. After the march past had been concluded the Duke had the 13th Bengal Lancers, of which he is honorary colonel, and which had served under him in Egypt, put through some evolutions. The grand cavalry charge in line to conclude with was very exciting. Sir Hugh Gough, Commanding at Mian Mir, and Staff, accompanied the Duke during his inspection and the evolutions. After the latter had concluded, His Royal Highness visited Mian Mir baraack buildings and expressed his satisfaction at the arrangements.

After lunch His Royal Highness drove into Lahore and visited the museum, over which he was shown by Mr. Kipling, the Curator. This evening he dines with the 13th Bengal Lancers. Their Royal Highnesses leave Lahore by the 10-40 train on Monday morning for Jullunder, where His Royal Highness will inspect his old regiment, the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, and dine with them in the evening. The next morning he will proceed to Agra, where he purposes to remain for about a week, and from thence will go on to Delhi. His Royal Highness's movements after reaching Delhi are not yet definitely settled.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 10.

The last foreign express mail across India only realized Rs. 400.

SIR MACKENZIE WALLACE.

Sir Mackenzie Wallace will leave Calcutta for Bombay next Wednesday.

THE INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO TOURNAMENT AT MEERUT.

The Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament at Meerut has been won by the 17th Lancers.

LEAVE.

Sir F. Hogg takes thirteen weeks' leave from the 7th proximo, Mr. Fanshawe receiving over the Postmaster-Generalship at Karachi.

SERIOUS DISCLOSURES FROM KASHMIR.

Serious disclosures are expected from Kashmir. The *Pioneer's* correspondent at Jummu reports that a number of letters have fallen into Colonel Nisbet's possession, revealing treasonable practices on the part of the Maharaja. Among them a plot was discovered to poison the late Resident, Mr. Plowden. These letters had formerly been in the hands of Luchman, who was the late Minister to the Maharaja, to whom Colonel Nisbet took the letters, did not, it is said, attempt to deny the charge, and himself proposed a plan under which he should abdicate the throne. The fullest enquiries have been instituted, and Colonel Nisbet being already in possession of evidence of the strongest kind, is now on his way from Kashmir to Calcutta.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MARCH 8.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company's s. s. Berenice from Trieste left here to-day for Bombay.

MARCH 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kerbela, outward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Campany's Oceana arrived here this morning, three days before due date.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	64,000	bales.
" " " Surats.....	3,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton...	98,000	"
" " " Surats ...	26,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	761,000	"
" " Surats.....	44,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London ..	8,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester ularket has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-3½
8½ lbs. "	6-3½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1-4 1-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	84½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ per cent. "	69¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect, *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Moulmein route to Siam still interrupted. Teheran route interrupted beyond Sucham. Mauritius Mail closes at Aden at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, the 12th.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, MARCH. 10.

10 p.m.	76·1

SUNDAY MARCH 8.

6 a.m.	74·2
10 a.m.	80·6
2 p.m.	82·9
4 p.m.	82·8

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Records," in his letter to you, which appeared in your issue of the 6th instant, may be right when he says Mr. W. F. Forbes threw the ball 122 yards at Eton in 1875, but perhaps he is not aware that the same gentleman surpassed this at the College sports of that year with an extraordinary throw of 132 yards, which, as far as I know, has never been beaten. He was not competing, but threw at the request of the spectators, perhaps to beat the throw made in the competition. I did not see it, but heard it at the time, and there are two or three Etonians of that date now in Bombay who can corraborate me.—Yours, &c.,

March 9. N. G. LYTTELTON.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN ERICSSON.

CAPTAIN ERICSSON, the mechanical inventor, whose death in announced by Reuter, was a native of Sweden. He entered the navy as ensign in 1820, was employed in surveys in Northern Sweden, and rose to the rank of captain. In 1826 he went to England to introduce his invention of a "flame engine," but owing to the circumstances under which it was tried, it proved unsuccessful. Soon afterwards he resigned his commission in the Swedish navy and devoted himself in England, to mechanical inventions, including that of the steam boiler, on the principle of artificial draught. This principle was applied in the "Novelty," a locomtive engine, which he constructed to compete for a prize offered in 1829 by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway for the lightest and fastest locomotive engine. The "Novelty" failed, by an accident, to meet the conditions of the prize, which was awarded to George Stephenson. In 1839 he went to New York, where he was in 1841, employed to construct the war steamer "Princeton," the first ever built in which the propelling machinery was below the water line, and out of the reach of shot. In 1852 he built the Ericsson, a steamer of 2,000 tons, fitted with caloric engines which he had previously invented while in England, in 1833. Although the experiment was satisfactory in several respects, the engines did not develop sufficient power to give a requisite rate of speed and he thereupon turned his attention to the manufacture of stationary caloric engines, for purposes in which no great amount of power was required. He will be best known in connection with the "monitors" (so called from the name of the first one)—iron ships with revolving iron turrets for the guns. The Monitor, a small vessel built by him in 100 days, proved more than a match for the Confederate iron-clad Merrimack, which had just before (in march 1862) easily destroyed the two finest frigates in the United State navy.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The following is a detailed Parade state of the Bombay Volunteers :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Coy	1	1	1	1	5	...	22	31
B "	1	1	2	...	3	...	14	21
C "	1	1	1	...	3	...	16	22
D "	...	1	1	1	4	...	28	35
E "	...	1	1	1	1	...	16	20
F "	...	1	...	1	1	...	18	21
G Cadets	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
H "	...	...	...	...	4	...	34	38
I "	...	...	1	...	4	...	40	45
K "	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	6
L "	...	...	1	...	2	...	65	68
Staff & Band	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army Staff	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	7
Total...	3	7	9	6	29	...	261	315

The following officers were on parade, viz :—

Lieut-Col Hon L H Bayley, Commandant ; Majors Hore and Brown ; Capt Hodgkinson, Adjutant ; Capts Baird, Willis, Place, Nicholson, Lund, and Froeborn ; Lieuts Jeffries, T M English, Savage, Tucker, Brewin, Sharp, and F W English ; and 2nd Lieuts Wilkinson and Kenny.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, March 10.—The barometric changes of the past day are everywhere small in amount and do not modify the pressure distribution. Winds are slight but normal in direction. There is a general increase of temperature, except in Southern India. The temperature yesterday was from four to ten degrees above normal in the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Gujerat, and Central India. The skies are cleared in Bengal and Punjab, and also over nearly the whole of Southern India, and fine clear weather obtains generally.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 22.

It is a mild description of the situation to say that the sole topic of conversation among all classes and in every circle, political and social, is the extraordinary turn that the inquiry before the Special Commissioners has taken. Great as was the excitement caused by the evidence of the *soi-disant* Major Le Caron, it was mild compared with the subsequent proceedings. It is impossible, in the space at my command, to give your readers any idea of the events which culminated in the damaging and surprising admissions made by the "hero" of the hour, Richard Pigott, in the beginning of Sir Charles Russell's cross-examination last evening. As I write the ex-editor of the *Irishman* and confidential agent of Mr. Houston is once more on the rack, and before this letter is posted the world may have been made acquainted with facts that will throw into the shade even those which were so skilfully extracted by Mr. Parnell's counsel yesterday afternoon. The Nationalists and their English friends could not be more delighted if Mr. Pigott had made a clean breast of the affair, and admitted that his was the hand that committed the alleged forgeries. Mr. Macdonald, the manager of the *Times*, cut what must be considered a bad figure in the witness-box. His statement as to how he became possessed of the famous letters, and the quite child-like confidence he reposed in young Mr. Houston, who was able to walk round him, and did, shook the faith of many who had all along believed that caution was enthroned in Printing House Square. The natural attitude of a newspaper conductor when documents of this kind were offered to him would be one of extreme scepticism, or at any rate of reasonable prudence. But Mr. Macdonald for the time being seems to have forgotten that he was a newspaper manager and only remembered that he was a heated partisan. In effect he says—as so many of Mr. Parnell's opponents said—"I thought these were things that the Irish leader would in the circumstances be sure to say. Had I been in his position, they are letters such as I myself would have written !" Hence Mr. Macdonald failed to take such ordinary measures to test the genuineness of the letters, as he probably would have taken in any other case, and as ninety-nine out of every hundred newspaper managers would have adopted as a mere matter of course. He never even asked where the letters had came from or-where were the envelopes, but paid thousands of pounds on the mere assurance of a zealous go between that they were all right. Whatever else may happen it is impossible that the *prestige* of the *Times* should not suffer injury by what we have learnt as to the reckless and heedless manner in which the business of that great journal is conducted.

Mr. Houston admitted that before he tried Mr. Buckle (who appears to be a great deal more prudent than his business manager), he went to Mr. Stead. He denied that he "offered" the letters to the *Pall Pall Gazette*, which, strictly speaking, is true. At the time of his visit to the editorial sanctum in Northumberland Street they were not in his possession, and the object he had in view in calling upon Mr. Stead was to obtain funds—a thousand pounds—with which to complete the transaction with the enterprising Richard Pigott. But Mr. Stead would not take the ghost's word for a thousand pounds ! Your readers will remember that several months ago Mr. Brett, the son of the Master of the Rolls, and the former Private Secretary of Lord Hartington, mentioned in a speech that the letters were offered to him, but that he refused to buy them on the ground that he did not believe in their authenticity. It appears that Mr. Brett was first approached by Mr. Stead—the latter says, at Mr. Houston's "urgent request," but Mr. Houston has "no recollection" of Mr. Brett's name being mentioned. Much amusement—at Mr. Stead's expense—has been created by one of Mr. Houston's replies to Sir Charles Russell. Asked when the thousand pounds was mentioned, the witness answered : "The only mention of money was when Mr. Stead told me that he had lost £3,000 over the "Maiden Tribute to Modern Babylon," and that he did not intend to risk anything more unless he was certain it was going to be a success." The *St. James's Gazette*, I see, falls foul of its rival for omitting this interesting little incident from its otherwise accurate report of Wednesday's proceedings. The *St. James's*, however, does the *Pall Mall* in its graphic summary of matters, I believe, by the redoubtable editor himself, and it is added that Mr. Stead "heartily joined" in the laughter that accompanied Mr. Houston's palpable hit. We may be excused for doubting the "heartiness" of Mr. Stead's cachinnation. Those who heard it thought that "sickly" would be a more appropriate adjective by which to describe it. In fairness to Mr. Stead it should, however, be stated that he denies that he has been guilty of any breach of faith in the matter of Mr. Houston's communication to him. Its nature, he says, was made known to Mr. Brett from another source before that gentleman delivered the speech previously referred to. "Mr. Brett," says Mr. Stead, "was then *subpœnaed*, and it was the information supplied to him which enabled Messrs. Lewis and Lewis to know that there had been any communications between Mr. Houston and myself. But for that no one would have heard a word about it. The fact that Mr. Houston was the person who asked me to publish the letters came as a great surprise to Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Lewis, as they had no idea from me with whom I had been in negotiation." It is a question for casuists whether Mr. Stead's boast of reticence in the matter is legitimate ; seeing that he asserts that it was his belief that the letters were forgeries made him decline the bargain why should he keep it on secret that they were offered him for £1,000 and that he regarded them as spurious ! Mr. Houston on the whole must be described as a "good" witness, but he did not come out of his cross-examination quite so well as he expected. With all his readiness and self-possession he was visibly disconcerted by some of the inconvenient things dragged out of him by the inquisitorial Sir Charles Russell. From his examination-in-chief, to mention one instance, it might have been inferred that Professor Maguire, a bitter opponent of Mr. Parnell, was the only person who lent him money to pay for the quest in which Richard Pigott was employed. It transpired, however, that three other Liberal Unionists also contributed, namely, Lord Richard Grosvenor (now Lord Stalbridge), Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, and a Mr. Doyle, of Dublin. The appearance of the whilom whip of the Liberal party in the list has excited the indignation of his former political friends. It was rumoured that Lord Hartington had assisted the zealous Mr. Houston with money or advice, possibly with both. But there was no foundation for the report, though, if there had been, no one could rightly have found fault with the Marquis, supposing he had acted *bona fide*. He was too prudent to have anything to do with the affair, and, according to Mr. Houston's own showing, even declined to advise him as to the best manner of turning them to account with a view to effecting Mr. Parnell's political ruin.

The dramatic way in which Sir Charles Russel began amidst the breathless silence of a crowded court his cross-examination of Richard Pigott, was thrown away on those who had not seen the *facsimiles* hidden away in the supplement of last Saturday's issue of the *Times*—whole pages of *fac-similes*, of which it was certainly, rash to publish just then before Mr. Pigott had to be put in the witness-box. The *Times* people have walked blindfold into a pit dug by themselves. All that is to be said is that it has smashed the evidence on which the authenticity of the letters depended. The witness, by request of counsel, wrote these words :—" Livelihood," "likelihood," his own name, " proselytism," "Patrick Egan," "P. Egan," and "hesitancy," with a small, "h." The paper was then passed to Sir C. Russel and subsequently examined with minute care by the legal gentlemen engaged in the case for the Nationalist members. In one of the alleged letters commencing "Dear E." and dated 9-1-82 "hesitancy" is spelt "hesitency." In another, dated Tuesday, and apparently, so far as the body of the letter is concerned, by a different hand "likelihood" is spelt "likelehood," the three last letters of the word being carried into the next line with a hyphen prefixed. A well-known member of Parliament came to me in the lobby last night before the late editions of the evening papers were published and said in a rather excited way, "The case is all over ! They have found out that Pigott is the forger !" Among the words written by Mr. Pigott, the word hesitancy was spelt hesitency and the word likelihood, likelehood. This mayprove to have an important bearing on the question of the spuriousness or otherwise of the documents which form the principal basis upon which the charges against the Irish leaders have been built. Mr. Labouchere has yet to explain the prominent part he took in the alleged negotiations with Pigott, but from what transpired during Sir Richard Webster's examination of the witness the friends of the editor of *Truth* are satisfied that he will be able to give a good account of himself. Seats in the court will be at a premium on the day the "facious" Mr. Labouchere enters he witness-box. With regard to Mr. Pigott's astounding correspondence with Archbishop Walsh much was made by Sir Charles Russell, he may have a bad memory, but it is difficult to understand how he could have so completely forgotten all about his motives for putting himself in communications with the Irish ecclesiastical dignitary. Mr. Pigott was evidently very perturbed at this period of his cross-examination, as he might well be, considering the nature of the disclosures he was compelled to admit and the remarkably sudden manner in which this move was sprung upon him. It was very amusing indeed to observe the faces of the *Times* Montagus and the Irish Capulets at this deeply exciting period. Perhaps the only person in court who betrayed no emotion was the "imperturbable Mr. Labouchere." Old and experienced members of the bar tell me that the closing scene, when even the judges were convulsed with laughter at the oddity of Mr. Pigott's answer to Sir Charles Russell's question as to whether the "fearful matter" which induced the recourse to Archbishop Walsh was still hermetically sealed in the witness's bosom, that it was not sealed in his bosom because it was not there !—was absolutely unparalleled. It is probably only a malicious invention that owing to the crushing expenditure entailed upon them by this never-to-be-forgotten investigation the managers of the *Times* will be unable to pay their proprietors any dividend this year, and that large numbers of their employes are being discharged, but it seems to be true that up to a few days ago the proceedings had cost Mr. Walter and his co-owners upwards of £110,000 ! The expenses of the other side compared, with this amount are believed to be comparatively light. Sir C. Russell receives only £1,000 a week, while the Attorney-General's brief was marked 1,500 guineas, and he has had a "fearful" refresher on each of the fifty-eight days which have passed since he opened his case. And the case is not yet concluded ; I suppose it will still go on ; and then there will be the reply and the long cross-examination of the witnesses for the defence ! All meaning "refreshers !" It would not be far wrong to calculate £200,000 to £300,000 as the ultimate cost to the *Times* and those concerned on the other side and, the Government.

Owing to the all-absorbing nature of the Special Commission the opening of Parliament was a very tame affair. The Queen's Speech contained no surprises, and I doubt if one person in a thousand has really read it. The debate on the address last night was as spiritless as a discussion on the Indian Budget. It is true that the public galleries were full of visitors, but the number of applications for admission was much smaller than usual, and at seven o'clock there were probably not a hundred persons in the Central Library. The House itself, even when Mr. Gladstone was up, was not specially crowded, and there was a general exodus immediately Mr. W. H. Smith rose to reply. Mr. Gladstone was *in good form ; he has lost* his habitual paleness, and it is evident that his visit to Italy has not been spoilt by the stir created by his letter to the Marquis de Riso and the recent troubles on the Hawarden Estate. By the way, the principal opposition journal authoritatively describes as "absolutely and entirely untrue" the statement that Mr. Gladstone, "by converting his interest" in the estate "into an annual charge upon the property, has made himself directly responsible for one of the arrangements so strongly condemned in the case of Irish landlords, whereby the capacity of the limited owner to act generously is fatally curtailed." Mr. Gladstone scored a point—though not perhaps a great one—against the Government by the capital he made out of their somewhat incautious description in the Queen's Speech of military expenditure of the great continental powers. "When we speak of the increase of our own preparations," he said, "we speak of precautions taken for the safety of our trade and commerce. When we speak of the increase of foreign armaments, though the thing is precisely the same, it is no longer the case that they are to be credited with anxiety about their shores or about their borders which are as important as their shores, or about their commerce, but what for us are only peaceful precautions in their case are described by Her Majesty's Government as warlike preparations. "I cannot," he added, "think that this distinction in phraseology is altogether felicitous. Mr. John Morley, who sat on his leader's left hand, seemed particularly delighted with this thrust, and could scarcely contain himself, so pleased was he. Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain sat in their old places, immovable and solemn with their hats over their eyes. They evidently felt that their position was uncomfortable, and they were not in this occasion supported by Mr. Finlay. That gentleman had not been able to secure his usual seat at the corner of the second Opposition bench and had to stand near the Speaker's chair. I noticed that Mr. Atherley Jones received a cordial greeting from Mr. Arnold Morley, the Liberal Whip, so the member for North-West Durham would seem to have been forgiven for his recent boldness in censuring his official leaders for trying to make too much political capital out of Mr. O'Brien's small clothes and Mr. Harington's magnificent moustache—matters which gave Lord Salisbury scope for such a fine display last night of his unrivalled satirical powers. The two main features of the legislation indicated in the Royal menage are the proposed Scotch Local Self-Government Bill and the increase of the Navy ; but only the latter attracts general attention. Nervous people were considerably startled by the circumstantial account of Lord George Hamilton's programme published a few days ago. According to this statement the Government meditate an immediate outlay of £100,000,000 ! Of course this is a tremendous exaggeration, and the wonder is that any persons should have been found to give it a moments credence. If the scheme of the Ministry is a business-like one, the country will insist upon its being carried. The Opposition as a body will hardly dare to face the outcry that would be raised against them just when they are looking forward to a general election if they showed a disregard to the national safety on the false plea of economy, and which Mr. Gladstone thinks is in fear of becoming if it has not already become obsolete. The cry for an appeal to the constituencies is generally heard at the beginning of a session, but this time I am bound to say there is more reality in the demand than usual, and though the bulk of the Liberal M. P.'s might prefer that a general election should be put off for some time longer, they will be compelled to acquiesce if the present state of feeling among their supporters grows. We have only heard the beginning, it seems, of the dissatisfaction on the part of Liberals with Mr. Balfour's teatment of the Irish members, and as soon as public attention is withdrawn from the Special Commission we are threatened with an agitation that, according to its promoters, will shake the foundations of the Government. The result of the East Perthshire elections was a foregone conclusion, though the Liberals hardly expected such a large majority. Probably it would have been smaller, but for what Conservative papers admit was the inopportune arrest of Mr. Carew at the house of the Liberal candidate in the day of the poll. Mr. Carew is what all his colleagues are not *personagrata* with both sides of the House, and a Conservative M. P. remarked to me that if somebody was to be arrested he would rather it had not been the member for North Kildare. The *Times* makes too much of its comparison between English M. P.'s, who find themselves for political offences in prison and Irish M. P.'s in a similar predicament. It is true that Mr. Wilfrid Blunt made no objection to wearing the prison garments, but the same can be said of almost all the prominent Irish prisoners, except Mr. O'Brien. Some of them, like Mr. Carew, have refused to appeal against the sentences passed upon them. Mr. Healy's sparring with Mr. Roche, the Resident Magistrate, is generally condemned, and surprise is expressed that so clever a man should exhibit such a lamentable want of self-control. It was, to say the least, impolitic to call the obnoxious Colonel "Turner," and for this, among other reasons, Mr. Healy's colleagues are the first to complain when Mr. Balfour or the Attorney-General speak as they occasionally do speak of Mr. Davitt without giving him the usual prefix. The Chief Secretary is singular among his colleagues for the personal disrespect he likes to show to others besides Mr. Davitt. Mr. Balfour is fond of speaking of the Liberal leader as the "member for Midlothian," though in the same breath he will, ironcally I suspect, refer to Mr. Sexton as the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of Dublin ! Last night, whilst Mr. Gladstone was addressing the House, Mr. Balfour leaned across one of his colleagues to engage in an animated conservation with Mr. Smith. The leader of the Opposition, who is very quick, perhaps too quick, at resenting anything like want of proper respect, stopped and fixed his searching gaze on the volatile Chief Secretary. There were loud cries of order in the Liberal benches, and Mr. Balfour desisted. Mr. Gladstone then resumed his speech.

From the telegram I sent you a few days ago, giving the substance of the *Times* article, you will have gathered that the latest development of the Crawford case has attracted some, though not much, attention here. Lord Cross has come in for a certain amount of blame for the delay in making public the report of the Poona Commissioners, but this is rather unfair to the Secretary of State. Up to the present time the report has not reached this country, and, unless I am misinformed, not a word has reached the authorities here either by telegram or post on the subject since the termination of the inquiry. From what I can gather, there is no disposition in high quarters to join in the unqualified condemnation of Lord Reay, which seems to find favour among His Excellency's critics in India. So far from that being the case, Lord Reay is considered deserving of credit for having the charges against Mr. Crawford thoroughly investigated. In Anglo-Indian circles there has been much speculation as to the authorship of the *Times* leader. You will be surprised to learn that Sir William Hunter, of all persons in the world, is supposed by some people to be the writer. I have no idea who wrote the leader, but I know for a fact that it was not Sir William Hunter.

The discussion on Mr. Streeter's paper about the Burma Ruby mines at the meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts last Friday was a very interesting one. Through the courtesy of an influential member of the Society I am able to send you by this mail an advanced copy of the proceedings.

Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., will on arrival next week find that he has raised a hornet's nest about his ears by his recent frank remarks regarding Indian missions. The religious bodies are already up in arms, and the fierce controversy provoked by Canon Isaac Taylor's philippic against Christian missionaries was a trifle compared with what the present storm threatens to become.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was on Tuesday introduced to a large audience by Lord Rosebery in Edinburgh, the city in which the Marquis of Salisbury, it will be remembered, made his celebrated allusion to the "Black Man." Previous to going to the Scottish capital, Mr. Dadabhai had the opportunity of addressing a great meeting at Newcastle. He was also entertained at a public breakfast by the members of the Liberal Club of the same town. The *Herald*, I see, wants to know why Mr. Parnell does not "show his appreciation of the Home Rule issue elsewhere than in Ireland by giving Mr. Naoroji a seat in Parliament ?" But Mr. Parnell, in the letter recently written at his request by Professor Swift MacNeill, M.P., showed signs of fighting a little shy of Indian Home Rule.

REUTER'S TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In an article which appeared in the *Statesman* of the 25th ultimo, Professor Bryce is alleged to have expressed his annoyance when passing through Calcutta "that nothing was to be learned from Reuter's Telegrams, either as to the prorogation or the reassembly of Parliament, which it was important for him to know," and "went on to remark upon the extraordinary meagreness of the news telegraphed by Reuter to India, adding that our only remedy was competition."

Mr. Bryce's perusal of our telegrams must have been very "perfunctory," to borrow a favourite word of the *Statesman*, or he would not have failed to read the following Reuter's Telegrams published in the Calcutta papers :—

London, August 12th.

The House of Lords has passed the Special Commission Bill, the Imperial Defence Bill, and the Local Government Bill. Parliament adjourns on Monday until the 6th of November.

London, December 24th.

Parliament was prorogued to-day. Her Majesty's Speech says :—(Here follows a full summary of the speech.)

Your readers may judge from these facts how far Mr. Bryce was competent to join with the *Statesman* in condemning our service.

In the same article the *Statesman* puts forward some fanciful estimates of the revenue we derive from our Press Service to India, which are calculated to mislead both the public in India and our shareholders at home. The latter would be pleased to learn that the total income under this head amounts to 10,000 rupees a month. As a matter of fact half this sum would be nearer the mark. *Statesman* underrates the expenditure in the same ratio, omitting to take into account the cost of the retransmission of the telegrams in India, which approximates to the cable tolls from London to Bombay.

It will thus be seen that the Company, instead of drawing from India "three times the cost at which it supplies the telegrams," has a very small margin of profit.

We will not be dragged into a discussion of our business arrangements with the *Statesman* since they do not concern the public at large, and are, moreover, the subject of law suit. We may, however, be allowed to remark, in conclusion, that until the malcontent newspapers—especially those who pirate our news—organise a better service we are entitled to claim that Reuter's Telegrams are not as bad as they represent them, and that after all they fairly satisfy the requirements of those who pay for them.—Yours, &c.,

FREDERICK J. GRIFFITHS, Secretary.

Reuter's Telegram Company (Limited), 24, Old Jewry, London, E. C., 22nd February, 1889.

THE VOYAGE OF S. S. ORIENTAL.

One of the officers of the new P. and O. s.s. Oriental furnishes us with the following account of the vessel's first trip out to India :—

The s.s. Oriental, which is a sister-ship to the Peninsular, was built at Greenock, by Messrs. Caerd and Co. and only left that port on February 3, for London. In her trip round from Scotland she came in for the full force of the heavy gale then prevailing on the coast of the British Isles, and though necessarily very light, behaved splendidly, and accomplished the distance of 730 miles in 3 hours, the latter part from Lands End to London being against a strong easterly gale. The ten days in London was very disastrous to the appearance of a new ship the weather being chiefly composed of snow-storms and hard frosts. On Monday, February 11, there was six inches snow on the deck. The ship left London on February 15 at 1-30 p.m., having on board 106 first and 20 second saloon passengers. After an uneventful run she arrived at Plymouth, at 4 p.m., the next day, and at 4-20 p.m. she again started on her voyage. For the two following days she experienced very fine weather until reaching Cape St. Vincent at 5-30 a.m. on the 19th, so much so that even dancing and other amusements were indulged in ; but from thence to Gibraltar, a strong head wind set in with head sea, which somewhat retarded the ship's progress, besides spoiling the sport. Arrived at Gibraltar at 7-15 p.m., a considerable number of the passengers disembarked, amongst whom were 15 naval officers, who expressed themselves as very sorry to leave the ship. We left Gibraltar at midnight, and again experienced fine weather for the first 36 hours, when a N.E. gale sprung up with a heavy sea, but the ship still continued her rapid progress and reached Malta at 6 p.m. on the 22nd—2 days 17 hours—remained in Malta until 7 a.m. the following morning, and then proceeded for Brindisi, which port she reached on Sunday, 24th, at 10 a.m. The ship remained in Brindisi until 4 a.m. on the 25th, when after having embarked the Indian, China and Australian mails, she left and made a rapid run to Port Said with moderately fine weather, reaching Port Said at 7 p.m. There we coaled ship and proceeded at midnight through Canal, arriving at Suez at 8 p.m. the following day. After several stoppages we left Suez at 9-30 p.m. February 28, reached Aden at 3 p.m. on March 4, having experienced a head wind all down the Red Sea, the latter part being very strong with head sea. We left Aden at 7 p.m. on March 4, and arrived in Bombay at 8-30 a.m. on Saturday. The most remarkable thing during the voyage was the continuous head wind which lasted from Port Said to Bombay except for a few hours before arrival.

Left.	Date.	Time.	Arrived.	Date.	Time.	Days.	Hours.	Minutes.
London ..	Feb. 15	p.m. 1-30	Off Plymouth.	Feb. 16	p.m. 4-0	1	2	30
Plymouth.	19	4-20 a.m.	Gibraltar	19	7-05	3	2	42
Gibraltar..	20	0-10	Malta	22	5-45 a.m.	2	17	35
Malta	23	6-45	Brindisi	24	10-25 p.m.	1	3	40
Brindisi ..	25	4-13	Port Said	27	7-07	2	14	52
Port Said..	28	0-32 p.m.	Suez	28	8-31		20	...
Suez	28	9-30	Aden.....	Mar. 1	3-14	3	17	44
Aden.....	Mar. 4	6-25	Bombay	9	8-30	...	...	...

Brindisi to Bombay incuding stoppages 12 days and 4 hours.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

WIMBLEDON CHALLENGE GOLF CUP.

This handsome cup, a present from the London Scottish Golf Club, was first played for in 1880 and was won four years in succession by Mr. Arthur. Since then it has been held by Mr. Melvin, so that up to date only two names have been engraved on the pedestal. As the cup is the property of the Gymkhana and can never be won outright, a prize is given to the winner, who also receives half the entrances for the handicap on the cup scores. On Thursday eight players started for the first round, Burn and Melvin being the favourites, but the play of the former was so erratic he soon seemed out of it. Melvin played almost a faultless round and came in at 43, leading all the others by 3 strokes. Begbie found the fates so dead against him that he ceased to count his score and retired from the contest. The second round

were not ready to flock to the hospitals as they are ready to flock to them now, and when, therefore, the benefaction was mostly intended for members of other communities, it was in the highest degree a mark of disinterested and noble generosity. (Loud cheers.) In proof of what I say, I find that in the first years of the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, hardly any Hindoos, Mahomedans, or Parsees made use of the hospital, but it was chiefly used by Europeans, Eurasians, and Goanese. Now, of course, we are in a totally different situation. The numbers of patients from 1850 to 1854 were only 68, and last year the number of patients rose to 222—a fact on which I beg to congratulate Dr. Arnott—(cheers)—whose name is so closely associated with the institution, and who has hitherto done very good work under very difficult circumstances of cramped space. (Renewed cheers.) I am sure that both he and his students are very much to be congratulated that henceforth the clinical part of their work will be performed under circumstances which are in consonance with the demands of science and of sanitation in this latter half of the 19th century. I must now be allowed to say a few words, to my student friends, because though this hospital is for the relief of the suffering, it has another important duty to fulfil, as a scientific laboratory. In it most of you will be in future educated, in it will be laid the seeds of your future usefulness in your profession, one of the results of these various benefactions to increase the number of hospitals in Bombay has been to call the attention of Government more especially to the condition of medical education. You are aware that I personally am taking the deepest interest in all that is connected with that important branch of University education. (Loud cheers.) You are aware that in recent appointments we have shown what value we put on the scientific study and research of physiology, without which you cannot hope to be good doctors. And, gentlemen, it is gratifying to-day to see that you fully appreciate what Government has done, and I hope that Dr. Meyer will be able to give us frequent reports of satisfactory progress. Quite lately a chair became temporarily vacant for pathology, and Government have again followed the scientific order of the day as I may call it. We have secured a pathologist, a gentleman who has just returned from England as a specialist in bacteriology. Your science is one that cannot stand still; it is every day increasing in importance, and the literature of your science is growing as all literature is growing in volume, almost beyond the capacity of man; but I hope not beyond the capacity of the students of the Grant Medical College. At all events you have made a very good beginning. You have lately started a library, and besides starting a new hospital, I do not think you could have done better than to start a new library. (Cheers.) I am very glad that my friend, Dr. Lyon—(loud and prolonged cheers)—who evidently is also your friend—(renewed cheers)—and gave you his guidance, deserves the large house which you give him, because during the short time that he was at the head of this institution, he put an amount of energy in his work, which nobody has appreciated more than myself. (Cheers.) I had the benefit of frequent consultations with him. These consultations were not of a chemical nature—(laughter and cheers)—but these consultations were for the benefit of the College, and they have been of the greatest use to me in what has been settled since. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, it is your desire—and it is a most reasonable desire—that your studies should not end when you leave this College. Like the English, French, and Austrian students, you wish the doors of the hospitals and of the lecture-rooms to be kept open, and we propose, after you have left the College to re-admit you—(cheers)—so that by further studies you may enhance your professional status and may be able to get that assistance which nobody will receive with greater pleasure than your former teachers. In this hospital which is due to Parsee liberality, Dr. Arnott will be only too happy, after it has been opened, which I unfortunately shall not see, to introduce into it some member of the Parsee community, a graduate of our University, to aid him in his work here. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the heavy responsibilities, which you share with your teachers, will in the most of present opportunities will hereafter be laid on your own shoulders. Do not look only at the commercial side of your profession, but try and emulate the great men who have adorned that science in the past and in the present, so that you may adorn it some day in the future. (Cheers.) Therefore, be careful that in none of your acts the desire for what I may call commercial success should obliterate from your view the paramount duty of cultivating the scientific side of your profession and let there not be only competition in those little rooms which, I believe, are to be found attached to the various quarters which I see when I walk through the town, and which bear the inscription of L.M. & S., and to which access is given by a mysterious corridor. (Laughter and applause.) Let your light shine in the open by your scientific advice, by the work of your head—(hear, hear),—and by the work of your hands. (Applause.) Gladly that recognition, which the public is always ready to give to those whose professional aid alleviates the hour of suffering. (Applause.) Let your competition—and I know how sharp it is—be of a noble character, let your competition be for the attainment of scientific eminence, so that your name should be inscribed some day in the roll of eminent doctors and surgeons of Bombay. (Loud cheers.) That, gentlemen, is, I know the wish of Lady Morland as she is represented by her two sons here. I know that nothing will give her greater pleasure than that this hospital, besides giving relief to members of all sections of the community, acts as an incentive, that stimulus to scientific research, which, I am sure, you, gentlemen, contribute as a token of your gratitude for this magnificent endowment. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

By the direction of H. E. the Governor, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, the Executive Engineer of the Presidency, placed in a hollow under the stone a glass case containing the newspapers of the day and the coins of the realm, and covered it by means of a copper-plate, bearing the usual inscription, which he read out loud enough to be heard by the entire audience. A marble slab having been placed over the plate covering the hollow, H. E. the Governor spread a little cement, by means of a silver trowel, on the pavement immediately under the stone, which was gradually lowered by means of pulleys to the strain of the band music, and which was declared by his Excellency to be well and truly laid, amidst the loud cheers of the audience.

Dr. Gray said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is my pleasing duty to move a vote of thanks to his Excellency for performing the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Bai Motibai Hospital, as well as for his eloquent address. (Cheers.) I beg also to propose a vote of thanks to Lady Reay for her kind presence here to-day. (Cheers.)

Dr. Arnott, having seconded the proposition, it was carried by acclamation.

H. E. the Governor, in reply, said: Ladies and Gentleman,—I do not like the way in which you have received this proposal. I hope there is nothing demoralising in laying a foundation-stone, because if it is, I must be becoming thoroughly demoralizing. (Laughter and applause.) But I think I shall survive this and call this a red letter day in the history of this College. I am sure, ladies and gentlemen, I propose in your name when I propose a hearty vote of thanks to Bai Motibai and her two sons. (Cheers.)

Mr. Wadia then decorated their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay with garlands of flowers, who drove away soon after, amidst the cheers and hurrahs of the assembly.

THE CRAWFORD CASE.

"Hermit in the Mofussil" writes to the *Poineer* :—

It is with reluctance I trouble you again, but I should be thankful if you would allow me to assure "Diogenes" that my letter on the Crawford case was in no sense inspired. Besides yourself and myself, no human being knows who wrote it, and my acquaintance with the case is derived entirely from the newspapers. I believe, however, that my views on the subject are generally held throughout the Presidency, and that the Governor, who may not be the wisest of men at all times, is generally thanked for his moral courage in purging the administration and the community of the scandal which has so long hung over it. It does not follow that I am an enemy of "poor Arthur Crawford" or wish to hit a man when he is down. No doubt the Government can take care of itself, but when every effort is made to vilify it for doing its duty, it behoves men who value public truth and honour to speak out. Sympathy with a highly-gifted individual, able, popular and generally beloved, is very natural, especially when he has fallen upon evil days; but it ought not to be forgotten that he is himself responsible for the whole of his misfortunes by reason of his wilful and reckless extravagance. Why, even now capital is being made of the refusal of Government to give Mr. Crawford a copy of the Commission's Report, when they have clearly explained the reason, viz., that the Secretary of State's orders forbid them. One may feel keenly for this prolongation of Mr. Crawford's suspense. He can appeal to Lord Cross, so why attack Lord Reay?

A "Citizen of Bombay" considers Mr. Crawford was badly treated in that the warrant under which he was arrested was informal, and illegal that he was not put on his defence in Court after his arrest, and that Government ought to have called on him for an explanation of the charges before the appointment of a Commision. Permit me to say that if the warrant was irregular—an objection which I do not recollect hearing before—that is the fault of the magistrate who issued it, and that if it was really illegal, the case could never have reached the stage when the witnesses for the defence would be called. At any rate the Government was bound to act on the opinion of their law officers. No doubt if the offence alleged against Mr. Crawford had been ordinary official irregularities, his explanation might and ought to have been asked for. But when the Government knew that in at least 30 or 40 instances, individuals confessed to having paid money for or for the benefit of Mr. Crawford, and that Mr. Crawford himself had attempted to fly, no Government could but have come to the opinion that there was, to quote the Act., "good grounds for making a formal and public inquiry into the truth of the imputation of misbehaviour," and in that case the taking of his explanations *in camera* would have been not only unnecessary but wrong. I repeat that I have no desire to prejudice Mr. Crawford with the public. As to his guilt or innocence I am content to wait till I see the verdict. On many grounds I deeply grieve the misfortunes that have come upon him; but abuse of the Government, which has simply had the courage to do its duty, as its predecessors had not, appears to me unworthy of sensible, straight-forward, honest Englishmen.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

THE HISTORY OF THE FORGED LETTERS.

THE accounts of the proceedings of the Parnell Commission bring the inquiry to the point where the valueless character of the "Parnell" letters became apparent. After the mail of the 15th ultimo had left Mr. Macdonald, the manager of the *Times*, was called and examined. Then follow Mr. Houston and Mr. Pigott.

THE MANAGER OF THE "TIMES" IN THE BOX.

At three o'clock Mr. Macdonald, the manager of the *Times*, was called. Mr. Macdonald is an elderly gentleman, even more weighty than Mr. Soames. He is bald, his moustache is brown, his beard grizzled grey. He is, like David, of a ruddy countenance. Mr. Macdonald explained that he got the letters in October, paid nothing for them at the time, but stipulated that "the letters should be submitted to the solicitor for the paper," and if he were satisfied as to the authenticity he was to pay Mr. Houston what he had paid for them. He kept the letters from November, 1886, till April, 1887. No one ever told him who wrote the body of the letters until Mr. Inglis suggested it a month or two before the 18th of April, 1887. He got the subsequent letters from Mr. Houston in the autumn of 1887—two parcels of three letters each coming close together. He never heard from whom the letters came until a considerable time after he received them. He gave Mr. Houston a pledge that the *Times* would preserve with relation to him the same strict secrecy commonly extended to confidential communications by journalists in their professional practice. Altogether Mr. Houston had received £1,780 for the sums expended by him in obtaining possession of letters.

Mr. Asquith, who is Sir C. Russell's leading junior, cross-examined Mr. Macdonald. Further light was then thrown upon the mysterious letters. In June, 1886, Mr. Buckle was approached by Mr. Houston solely in his private capacity, who said that he knew that there were valuable documents in existence as to the complicity of the Parnellite leaders, and he wanted the *Times* to expend the money in obtaining possession of them. Mr. Buckle told Mr. Macdonald, and Mr. Macdonald said, "No: we cannot go into that in that way; get the letters, and if they are genuine then we may buy." In October Mr. Houston came back, saying that he had got the letters. This time he saw Mr. Macdonald, and produced to him copies of two letters, and asked him if he held to his bargain. He said, Yes. Thereupon Mr. Houston went and brought in the first batch of the letters. "Now," said Mr. Asquith, "were there no envelopes?" "None," said Mr. Macdonald. "Did you never ask why there were none?" "I asked that once," said Mr. Macdonald; "but Mr. Houston told me that it was the custom of the Land League leaders to have the letters written by one party, signed by other, and then enclosed in envelopes addressed by a third." "Did you not think it was improbable?" "Not at all," said he, "I think I should do the same if I were engaged in a dangerous conspiracy." But how does this account for the absence of envelopes Mr Macdonald thought it did. "How," said Mr. Asquith; "did you say the writers destroyed the envelopes of their own letters?" "Did you ever ask where he got the letters?" "No." Did you not invite explanations?" "No." You never asked any question about anything?" "Not" a solitarything. Mr. Houston's expenditure had never been investigated. He was to have £1,780 for the first lot of letters if they were worthy of consideration in a court of law—that is, that they should be a defence in case a libel action was begun." "But," said Mr. Asquith, "did you ever hear whether the letters had been offered to any one else?" "Not before the *Times* took them. They heard afterwards that they had been offered to Lord Hartington." "Did you ever hear that they had been offered to another newspaper?" "Certainly not." "Not to the *Pall Mall Gazette* for £1,000?" "No." Mr. Macdonald had previously explained that the handwriting of Mr. Campbell, which Mr. Soames had been sure was the identical writing of Mr. Campbell, was disguised. The Kilmainham letter, in which unknown correspondents are requested to make it "hot for Old Forster," was declared to be just like what Mr. Parnell was likely to write. "Making it hot," Mr. Macdonald said, was an expression Mr. Parnell often used—a statement from which Mr. Parnell vigorously dissented. Then Mr. Asquith led up to the question which brought the cross-examination to a close for the day. Why did you select April 18th, 1887, as the day for publishing the letter?—Because it was a proper occasion. Why was it a proper occasion?—Because it bore upon discussions going on in Parliament. What discussion?—Discussion of Irish affairs. Was it not because the 18th of April was the day fixed for the second reading of Mr. Balfour's Crimes Act that you selected it as the proper occasion for the publication of this facsimile letter? "It was," said Mr. Macdonald, and thereupon the cross-examination came to an end for the day.

On the fifty-second day Mr. Macdonald resumed his place in the witness-box, and was asked what he thought compromising in the three Parnell letters dated Tuesday. "I am not bound," he replied, to give reasons unless I want my opinions my counsel will tell you." Mr. Asquith read each of them, asking wherein there was anything compromising. Witness would not say, but insisted they were all compromising. "I would rather not state my opinion; you mustn't draw any inferences." "You have no right to ask me any of these questions. It is unfair." The President told him to answer the question. "It is not fair," said Mr. Macdonald, "to ask me to answer yes or no." "Answer it your own way, then." And then Mr. Macdonald declared, "My opinion is and was that these letters dealt with as a whole, and taken as a whole—not only these three, but also the Egan letters—they are compromising."

When was it you first learnt (Mr. Asquith asked), and from whom, that Mr. Pigott was the person that Mr. Houston got these letters from?—I think I became aware—in fact, I must have known it, from Mr. Honiker before Christmas.

Did he tell you how he had got them from Pigott?—No; I never asked him. I particularly avoided the subject. (Laughter).

Why did you avoid the subject with such care?—I understood that he did not want to be asked.

Did he tell you so?—No, he said he was bound to secrecy and asked me to respect that secrecy.

Was bound to secrecy, and yet he told you that he got the letters from Pigott?—He did not say that at once, but he always mentioned that with a certain reserve.

MR. MACDONALD'S RE-EXAMINATION.

In re-examination Mr. Macdonald, said with great emphasis that Lord Hartington had had nothing whatever to do with the publication of "Parnellism and Crime."

The *Times* proposed to call Mr. Inglis, the expert. Sir Charles Russell then submitted that the right and proper course was to call Mr. Houston next, and then Mr. Pigott. "I cannot and will not," said he, "cross-examine the expert till I have the evidence of Mr. Houstan and Mr. Pigott." The Attorney-General protested: "Have we not a right to call our own witnesses in our own way?"

Then, after consultation the President declared that while the *Times* could conduct its own case in its own way the court was of opinion that the natural and proper course, so far as they could see, was that they should continue the inquiry into the sources of the letters. (Sensation.)

The Attorney-General was all deference, but must pursue his own course.

"I regret the resolution at which you have arrived," said the President. So Mr. Inglis entered the box. But here arose another hitch. The photographs of the autograph letters were not ready.

So there was an adjournment for five minutes, during which the Attorney-General told Mr. Soames that it would not do, that Mr. Houston must come at once, and so at seven minutes to one Mr. Houston entered the box.

THE HISTORY OF THE LETTERS.

Mr. Houston who was then called is a tall young Irishman, with a shaven chin and a slight yellow brown moustache. He gave his evidence clearly and fluently, and soon we had all the history of "Parnellism and Crime." It began when Mr. Houston, then a writer who had described the Phœnix Park murder trials, met Mr. Pigott, who made a statement about Devoy, and about the connection between the Land League and crime. He gave Mr. Houston material for a libellous pamphlet "Parnellism Unmasked," and subsequently Mr. Houston paid Mr. Pigott 2 guinea a day and his expenses to get up evidence. He sent Mr. Pigott to Lausanne to see Eugene Davis, who was very bitter against Mr. Parnell. Notes of conversation with Mr. Davis were handed to him by Mr. Pigott, in which there was reference to a letter of Mr. Parnell's. He sent Mr. Pigott to Paris to seek for it, and Mr. Pigott made many journeys. The letters, he said, were in Paris, but they could not be given up without permission from some one who was in America. These letters were found in a bag left in the room by Byrne or Kelly, a schoolmaster who bought the knives for the Phœnix Park murder. Mr. Houston got to know of the letters in March, and saw Mr. Buckle at the end of April. Mr. Buckle would have nothing to do with them. Houston had spent all his money, and had borrowed more in order to send Mr. Pigott to New York. Pigott came back in the first week in May with a sealed letter said to have been written by Breslan—since dead—which authorized him to receive the letters lying in Paris; he had already received copies. Two or three more journeys to Paris were necessary on the part of Pigott, and then Houston himself, in company of Dr. Maguire—who had specifically lent him £350 to buy these letters—went to Paris in July and received the letters. He tried to get Buckle to advance the money in June, but he failed. Together with these eleven letters, there were several other scraps of paper, bits of accounts, and House of Commons headed paper torn up, with dates written thereupon. On one of these there are memoranda of cheques to Mr. Campbell, to J. M. and so forth, leaves from a long account entries showing that they are carried to certain accounts. There was an envelope with them. The account book entries are not alleged to be in the handwriting of Mr. Parnell. After luncheon Mr. Houston continued his recital of his negotations with the *Times*. His story was very clear and to the point. He had received no money for his share of the work. He had nothing to do with the testing of the authenticity of the letters. He received £1,780 and repaid the people who sent him the money. He explained that the letter from Mr. Parnell to Mr. Pigott was obtained by him from Mr. Pigott because Mr. Macdonald wanted some more evidence, and Mr. Pigott produced this which he had found among his papers some months after the publication of the first facsimile letter. More and more as the case went on it became evident that everything came from Pigott. All the letters came from him. He is the original source of all information. Then we come to the second batch of letters. A very interesting letter was read from Mr. Pigott on February 10,1888, enclosing two of the Parnell letters and one of Egan's.

LETTER FROM PIGOTT TO HOUSTON.

Hotel St. Petersburgh, Paris, 10th Feb., 1888.

Dear Sir,—I have received yours of yesterday. Here are the three letters. The price is all right, only I shall have to be content with half the commission I anticipated to get. I would not mind much only that I have spent a lot of money here entertaining patriots, that I could not avoid and did not anticipate. The two Parnell letters it appears were addressed to J. O'C. [John O'Connor] and the late Colbert. But as you will perhaps notice the name have been erased. As to their being genuine I have not the slightest doubt. The E. [Egan] letter as I told you was got from Mrs. O'Leary, but I now learn without her knowledge. It was among some of her husband's papers which she gave to a friend of his soon after he was sentenced. I have not been able to learn anything about the other P. letter; I will have to write to Cork about it when I come back. The parties understand that these letters are to remain with you for three days before you are able to decide about them, so I hope to hear from you before Wednesday. Yours, &c.

HOUSTON CROSS-EXAMINED.

Sir Charles Russell then cross-examined the witness.

Mr. Houston said that he had kept all the more important letters received from Mr. Pigott until November, 1883, when he destroyed them. He destroyed the letters after Mr. Pigott made a sworn affidavit as to the genuineness of the letters. The Commission had been constituted, he was under subpœna, so was Mr. Pigott. What, then, was the meaning of this hurried destruction of all documents? Had Mr. Pigott also destroyed Mr. Houston's letters? He had. When? Mr. Houston did not know, but when Mr. Pigott was subpœnaed by Mr. Lewis they were destroyed. "Do you suggest that in destroying the letters you were carrying out your compact with Mr. Pigott to hold him harmless as far as possible?" Yes. He had destroyed the letters without consulting anybody, not even Mr. Soames. He went through all his despatch boxes, and whenever he found any letters from Mr. Pigott into the fire they went.

Mr. Houston thought Mr. Pigott had acted in a straightforward manner by his making a statutory declaration with the letters written by Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Lewis. Did he think it was fair to Mr. Pigott to destroy these contemporary written records? He did. Did he think it fair to Mr. Parnell to destroy contemporary written records which might enable him to disprove the charges against him? "I don't think Mr. Parnell's position appealed to me at all. Why should I look to the other side to disprove the charge which I was making."

Mr. Houston incidentally let out, that not he had destroyed them because *Mr. Pigott asked him to do so.* Did you know that Mr. Pigott was accused of forging these letters?—Yes, I did.

Then Sir Charles Russell went on to read letters from Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, showing that Mr Pigott had written saying that cross-examination he would be under great pressure to make strong admissions that would do away with the value of his evidence in chief. Also that Mr. Lewis had written charging Mr. Pigott directly with lying, with forging the letters, and still stating that if he wished to see Mr. Parnell as he desired he could do so.

How many letters of Mr. Labouchere did he show you?—About eight or ten.

Did he tell you that he requested his original letters to be returned?—He did, and he rather surprised me by showing me Mr. Labouchere's replies on the back of them.

Then we come back to the sources from which Mr. Pigott drew his information? At Paris Pigott was believed to have met Eugene Davis, Hayes, the Caseys, and a man named Murphy. There was a man named Murphy who had something to do with the delivery of the letter. Did you ask about him?—No. Why as a loyal and patriotic citizen did you prosecute the inquiries into the doings of this extreme man?" "As a loyal and patriotic citizen I did not want to get information which, as I was bound not to communicate Jit to the police, might compromise me." There was Mr. J. Bresdan, who gave the letter to Mr. Pigott in New York, who has been dead eighteen months. Mr. Colbert, who is dead, died in prison while serving a sentence for indecent assault; and there was this vague indefinite Murphy. Of the others named the Casey's, dynamitards, dare not appear in this country. J. O'Connor and Dr. Kenealy also dare not appear. Hayes is in the same case. Another Parnell letter had been heard of, but never identified or discovered. The cross-examination then closed.

THE "PARNELLISM AND CRIME" SYNDICATE.

The court next morning (Wednesday), the fifty-third day, was as crowded as ever when the judges entered. Sir Charles Russell at once began the cross-examination of Mr. Houston. Who lent you money?—Dr. Maguire, a Catholic Tory, Professor of Philosophy, £850; Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, lately Liberal, M.P., for Kerry, £70; Lord Richard Grosvenor, heir to the Duke of Westminster, Liberal Unionist, £450; and Mr. Doyle, of Dublin, Liberal Unionist, Quaker.

"Did you take any steps whatever then, or at any other time, to test the statements made to you?" "Did you ever?" "How could I?" "Whether you could or you could not, did you?" "No, I did not." "Do you not think," asked Sir Charles, "that such sedulous evasion of knowledge would render it easy for Pigott, if he were disposed, to deceive the *Times*?" No, Mr. Houston had never mistrusted him. It seems that after he had got the letters he tried to see Mr. Boulnois. Boulnois was away. He took them to Lord Hartington and asked him what should be done with them. Lord Hartington was unable to advise.

"Oh, then you were not quite sure as to what paper you would publish this in?" Well, if Lord Hartington had advised any other mode of procedure he would have taken it. This led up naturaly to the inquiry, "Did you offer them to the *Pall Mall Gazette*?" No, but he had an interview with Mr. Stead, which was to have been under the honourable seal of secrecy, "an understanding which he does not seem to have observed," said Mr. Houston. He did not remember having asked Mr. Stead to introduce him to any wealthy sympathizer who might find the money, nor does he remember the name of Mr. Brett. He did not remember even saying that he must have £1,000. He did remember Mr. Stead saying when he asked him to take the whole thing up and put it through that the paper had lost heavily over the "Maiden Tribute," and that he would not venture on anything else unless he was quite certain. "Did you tell Mr. Stead that you had evidence or would obtain evidence that would criminate Dillon and Sexton?" He had been told it by Mr. Pigott—(sensation)—on the authority of Eugene Davis.

The letter from Egan, dated the 25th of October, 1881, was found, witness said, in Mrs. Mullett's papers, and was addressed to Carey. His theory was that Carey had taken this letter to Mullett, who was treasurer of the Invincibles, and that Carey had brought the letter to him as an order for cash and otherwise. Then we came to the scraps of paper found in the bag—one scrap with House of Commons heading had handwriting on it like Sir Horace Davey's. Mr. Houston had no theory as to the scraps.

We have been told that a certain document which I have called for, but which is not produced, was given to Pigott by Mr. Soames. Were you present when that was given?—What document?

The statement that is in writing that *The Times* would not see Pigott ruined. Where you present when that was given?—Yes.

On what date?—I think on the Saturday preceding the opening of the Commission.

Did Pigott require that that should be in writing?—As far as I understood he did not.

Di he ask for it in writing?—I do not think he ever did. I think Mr. Soames intimated to him that he would have rather to depend upon his word, and that he (Mr. Soames) could not enter into details with him at this stage of the affair.

Details as to money?—As to money and as to what arrangement would be made with regard to Pigott's future.

Did Mr. Soames give Pigott to understand what that arrangement would be?—He gave him to understand that his future would be cared for.

Did Pigott write to you saying that he would require £5,000?—He did.

When?—After this interview on the Saturday before the opening of the Commission in October. I think it was on the following day, Oct. 20.

Where did he write from?—Anderten's Hotel.

Have you that letter?—No: I destroyed it, because it was of an abusive character. I think Pigott said in it that he had been forced to make a statement to Mr. Soames without any sufficient guarantee being given to him. I got rid of the letter as soon as I could. He said, among other things, that he had been coerced to make a statement, and I think he alleged that he had been made to do it under false pretences.

Was it because it was an abusive letter that you destroyed it?—That was one of the reasons.

Did you answer it?—No.

Was his demand that he should be paid £5,000 in cash before he gave his evidence?—No; what he wanted was a written gurantee that when he had given his evidence he would be reconped to that extent.

We have been told by Mr. Soames of Pigott making three statements at three different times, which statements were finally embodied in one statement. I understood from Mr. Soames that you were present on each occasion?—Not on each occasion. One statement, No. 2, I think, was forwarded from Ireland Statement No. 1 was made in my presence in Mr. Soames's office on October 19. No. 2 was forwarded to me by post from Dublin on my applying to him to give a fuller account of the way in which he had procured the letters. Statement No. 3 dealt with his affairs in connexion with the *Irishman*.

There is in addition the sworn declaration?—Yes.

Had you anything to do with moulding those three statements into the one statement, of which my learned friend's brief consists?—He did it himself. The object was to make the statements chronological.

Is the original statement (Nc. 1) in existence?—As far as I know it is.

No. 2?—I think so.

And No. 3?—Yes.

Who took down the statement of October 19?—Mr. Soames, Mr. Pigott, and I being present.

Who took down statements 2 and 3?—They are in his own handwriting.

Had you anything to do with the moulding together of the three?—I read the statements over and pointed out to him the way in which I thought they should be put together.

Did you call his attention to any shortcomings in the particularity of his evidence?—No.

You have told us of the demand which he made for £5,000 in the letter which you destroyed. His he repeated that demand?—I think in conversation subsequently he pressed his claims very strongly.

Has he repeated the demand?—Not as a demand.

As a petition?—No; he pointed out forcibly that this position was one of great anxiety, and he thought that some definite arrangement should be made as to his future. He dropped the £5,000.

This concluded the cross-examination of the witness.

MR. RICHARD PIGOTT IN THE BOX.

Mr. Richard Pigott entered the witness-box and the first quarter of an hour was spent in recapitulating the names of Irishmen connected with Irish revolutionary movements whom Mr. Pigott knew. The first evidence of any importance was on account of a conversation, which, he said, he had with Egan at the time of the State prosecutions of Mr Parnell in which Egan had told him that if the Habeas Corpus Act were aspended the Land League would enter into arrangements with the Irish Republican Brotherhood to make the life of every Irish official not worth an hour's purchase. He also said that Devoy had reorganised the Land League for this purpose. Subsequently Brennan got Egan to sign in his presence a cheque for £200. Of course Mr. Parnell was aware of all this. The money was for a Fenian Arms Fund. Mr. Parnell looked at Mr. Pigott. Mr. Pigott carefully didn't look at Mr. Parnell.

All this over, we came to Houston's connection with Mr. Pigott. It was Mr. Houston who had found him out. He had written "Parnellism Unmasked" long before he met Mr. Houston—at least six months before. He wrote that from private sources of information as the result of his own examination of the matter. He had written to some prominent politicians, asking them for money to publish his pamphlet, and Mr. Houston probably heard of that from these politicians. He came and paid me £60 for 5,000 copies. That completed that transaction. He then wrote two or three other pamphlets for Houston. In November, 1886, Houston came to him about the passage on page 3, in which Devoy is charged with organising the Invincibles and organising the Land League. Houston wanted him to get out a pamphlet bearing on the subject. "Oh," said Mr. Pigott, that would be very difficult. Everything is kept so strictly secret." "Yes," said Houston, "but I want not only pamphlets, I want documentary evidence." "That is still more difficult, or all Fenians destroy papers." Mr. Houston went away, but in a few days returned to the charge. Would Mr. Pigott not try? Mr. Houston," said Mr. Pigott, "it is a risky business, extremely risky, but I will try the experiment." Mr. Pigott was to have his expenses paid and a guinea a day. He went to Lausanne to meet Mr. Eugene Davis. He saw Eugene Davis at Lausanne in February 1888, the latter said that he could do nothing then, as the Fenian Brotherhood were bound to Mr. Parnell for some months. At a later period he saw Davis at Lausanne, when he agreed to make the statement already made.

Later, in Paris, the witness met a man named Maurice Murphy, who said he had a bag with old newspapers and letters, of which witness made a copy, For these he paid £300. Subsequently Murphy said the Clan-na-Gael in Paris would not part with the letters without authority, and witness went to New York with a letter to J. G. Breslin from Murphy, and returned with a sealed letter from Breslin to Murphy, who at a meeting with other persons at a Paris *cafe* allowed him to take the letters on his taking an oath never to mention names nor to appear as a witness. These letters he handed to Mr. Houston, but he swore that it was quite untrue that he had forged them, but he paid £1,000 for them, and received £105 as his commission. Shortly afterwards Murphy wrote to him that his friends wanted the letters back and would return the money paid, but Mr. Houston, to whom they had been handed, refused. Later, in February, 1888, the witness said he received from one Tom Brown two letters from Mr. Parnell and one from Egan, which had been obtained, as he understood, from Mrs. Mullett. For these letters £500 was paid. In July last witness was again in Paris, and a man unknown to him called at his hotel and offered three letters from Egan, for which he wanted £2,000, but took £200. It was a confidential arrangement with Mr. Houston that all correspondence affecting other persons should be destroyed. When he was subpœnaed by Messrs. Lewis on behalf of Mr. Parnell he wrote to ask what arrangement was to be made for his expenses, and subsequently a person calling himself Sinclair, since ascertained to be one O'Brien, invited him to see Mr. Labouchere, which, after some hesitation, he agreed to do, and accordingly went to Mr Labouchere's house on October 21 last, where he met Mr. Parnell. The latter accused witness of having forged the letters, whereupon witness suggested that the subpœna should be withdrawn; but Mr. Parnell said that could not be done, and Mr. Labouchere invited the witness to state in the Court that he had forged the letters and rely on his indemnity from speaking the truth. Speaking privately Mr. Labouchere said he would not mention money payments to Parnell's presence, but if witness would declare the letters to be forged, it would swindle *The Times* and ensure popularity in Ireland. Immediately afterwards Mr. G. Lewis, the solicitor, was introduced, who denounced witness as a forger and said he could prove it, but he suggested that without going into Court witness might write to *The Times* and say he had deceived them. Mr. Labouchere subsequently in private said that £1,000 might be given. Mr. Lewis subsequently called upon him, and, having learnt the statement submitted to *The Times*, drew up a counter-statement which was quite untrue. Other interviews between the witness and Mr. G. Lewis were also related, and correspondence between Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Pigott, in which the latter complained that he was not informed that Mr. Lewis was to be introduced, were read.

MR. PIGOTT'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The cross-examination began with the request from Sir Charles Russell that the witness would write a few words on a sheet of foolscap. Mr. Pigott was accommodated with a seat, and he wrote at Sir Charles's dictation—likelihood, livelidood, proselytism, Patrick Egan, P. Egan hesitancy; and it was whispered that his manner of spelling them would prove to have a very important bearing on the tendency of the case. Then Sir Charles began, and elicited at the very first questions that he had corresponded with Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Egan in 1881, about the sale of the *Irishman*, and later on a correspondence with Mr. Egan which was published in the *Freeman's Journal*. He had corresponded with Mr. Forster from 1881, 1884. Did he, as far back as 1873, offer for money valuable information to Lord Hartington? Denied. Denied that he had said as to having sent offers of information to Home Secretaries or to Sir George Trevelyan. He had written to Sir George Trevelyan asking for money because he had supported the Government Land Bill in the *Irishman*.

Sir Charles then broke away, as his wont is, and opened fresh ground, this time about Archbishop Walsh's correspondence with witness. Mr. Pigott admitted that he had written and received letters from the Archbishop under the strictest confidence—in effect as under the seal of the confessional. This correspondence occurred after the letters had been obtained, beginning March, 1887. The publication of "Parnellism and Crime" began on March 7. Mr. Pigott held his hand over his right eye, as if the light from the electric lamps dazzled his eye-glass, or as if his head were aching. He swore that he had no idea that any charges were to be brought against Mr. Parnell before "Parnellism and Crime." He protested against being cross-examined about a confidential correspondence, not without cause, for the very first letter put in from Pigott to Dr. Walsh showed that on March 4, three days before the publication commenced he had written a letter setting forth that he knew all about the coming proceedings and stating that he was desirous to point out how the designs to injure Mr. Parnell could be successfully combated and finally defeated.

Mr. Pigott's letter set forth his anxious desire to enable the Parnellite leaders to cope with the coming blow, and his hope that his Grace would place the suggestion which he was about to make before the men accused. Mr. Pigott protested that he knew nothing, could remember nothing—that his mind was a complete blank. Sir Charles read the postscript to that fatal letter in which Mr. Pigott declared that he would never have invoked the Archbishop's intervention if he considered the parties really guilty. Here is the text of the P. S.:—"I need hardly add that did I consider the parties really guilty of the things charged against them, I should not dream of suggesting that your Grace should take part in an effort to shield them. I only wish to impress upon your Grace that the evidence is apparently convincing and probably would ensure conviction if submitted to an English jury. What do you say to that, Mr. Pigott? Up aloft in the galleries and down below in the well of the court the whole human mass moved and quivered, and every eye was fixed on the man in the box. What was in his mind? He could not say; he had no idea. He did not think the letters were of importance enough to be the evidence referred to, and so forth and so forth. "The Archbishop," said he, "must have deceived me." A copy of the letter sent by Archbishop Walsh in reply was then handed him in Archbishop Walsh's handwriting. He did not think that the Archbishop wrote that, for he was too much of a gentleman to publish private letters; he would not swear that it was not his Grace's handwriting. Two more letters were then handed witness, dated March 5 and March 7, 1887, addressed to the Archbishop. In the first he referred to some one for whom he was associated who was unexpectedly ill. In the letter of the 7th he speaks of acquitting himself of his duty by bringing the matter before the Archbishop. Mr. Pigott could not imagine what in the world he meant by this.

THE COURT DISSOLVES.

Then came the final scene, the strange and unexpected denouncement of a day crowded with startling incidents. Mr. Pigott, in his letter to the Archbishop, had alluded to some terrible peril impending over the Parnellites, and this he said could not be the letters, for they were not serious enough. "What was it then?" "I cannot remember." "Can you give my lords any clue direct or indirect, to what this tremendous danger was?" "I cannot at all; my mind is complete blank." "I really dont remember a single thing about it." "The thing has completely faded out of my memory." Then "I heard a great deal—for example, the statement made by Davis." "But if it was so serious did you tell Mr. Houston?"—"No." "Did you tell any one?"—"No." "Then you kept this tremendous secret hermetically locked up in your bosom, without imparting it to any one?" "But," said Mr. Pigott, with a troubled countenance, "I could not be said to have kept it locked up in my bosom, for it has gone away out of it." There was a titter; then a laugh. Then Judge Day smiled all over his face. Even Justice Smith laughed, while as for the President he bowed his head over his notes and struggled in vain to repress a peal of laughter.

Then the whole court roared, and the Judges, unable to preserve even a semblance of decorum, made a hasty exit amid peal after peal of merriment.

THE second report on the prospects of the linseed crop in Berar is as follows:—"Acreage under linseed 307.009 acres, being 3·1 per cent. less than last year. Decrease due to insufficient rainfall and to some extent to rotation of crops. Condition favourable. Outturn estimated at 12 annas."

THE *TIMES* ON THE CRAWFORD INQUIRY.

THE following is the text of the latest article of the *Times* on the above case:—

The latest stage in the investigation by the Bombay Government of the charges against Mr. Crawford would be astonishing, if anything could surprise it, that extraordinary proceeding. The Government, it appears, refuses to inform the defendant whether the Commission have or have not acquitted him. The inquiry is closed, and the Commissioners are known to have reported. Their report is understood to be on the main point in favour of Mr. Crawford. Whatever it may be, on all principles of justice, he is entitled to be told. The responsibility for the denial of his right is thrown, it appears, on the Secretary of State for India. If the question were of the postponement of publication of the judgement for a day or two, the delay might be justifiable. It cannot be when an interval has elapsed long enough to telegraph every word of the report many times over to Whitehall. Apologists for the Bombay Government have the audacious frankness not to pretend that it is simply passing in order to consult with authorities at home on a very painful perplexity. Our Calcutta correspondent has spoken of them as stating openly that the report is to be suppressed, and maintaining the propriety of such a course. The view of the Government is alleged, by persons professing, it may be hoped, without sufficient grounds to represent it, to be that Mr. Crawford will have no business to complain if a year should pass before the pleasure of his official superiors is finally declared. That is not the opinion of the Anglo-Indian community, which is outraged by the contention that the Administration can put one of its servants on trial, and reserve at its own unlimited discretion the announcement of the result. Opinion in England will be as indignantly clear, as soon as it has comprehended the circumstances. The matter admits of no dispute or uncertainty. If the public had no claim to the satisfaction of its legitimate curiosity on the guilt or innocence of an eminent official, at least he individually has. The slightest unnecessary proc

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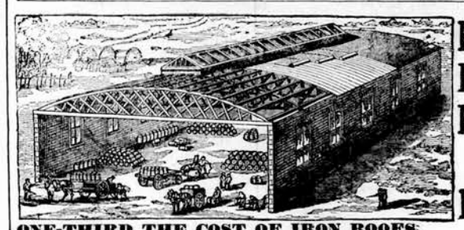

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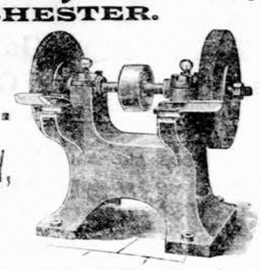

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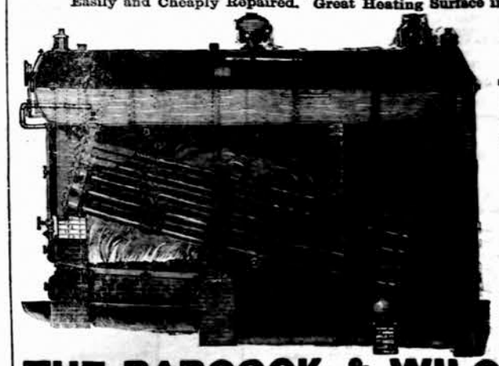

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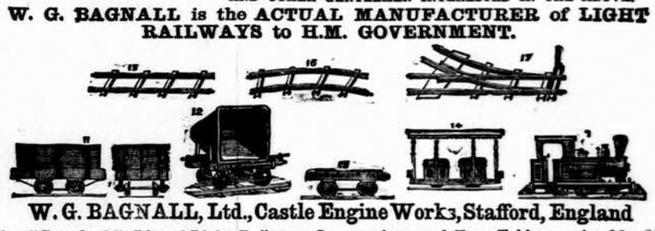

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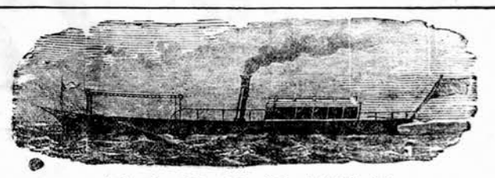

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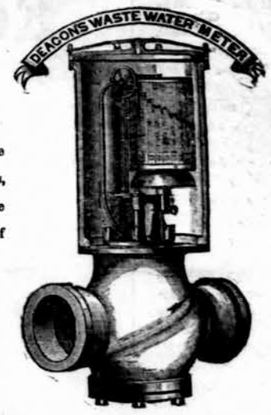

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